

## American writer exposes public ignorance of the PLO

WASHINGTON (Star) — Tom Braden, well-known in Washington for his courage on the air waves — radio and television — displayed boldness in his article, "Is Arafat too Moderate to Survive?", which appeared in the Washington Times on Tuesday. Braden, who has met Arafat, published the article in the most conservative daily in Washington, which will definitely create outrage by the Zionist lobby and the American Jewish Committee in Washington area.

"Americans generally seem to think that there are two sorts of Palestinians. Those who acknowledge the PLO as their 'state' and those who do not. It is the result of Israeli propaganda and of American leaders carrying to that propaganda," Braden writes.

Braden, who hosts a daily radio talk show, has

warned officials and audiences against the dangerous path the Begin government is crossing in the Middle East.

"At any rate, what most Americans think is simply not true. Ninety to 100 of all Palestinians regard the PLO as their spokesman, their flag, their spirit and the expression of their cause and their unity. Military defeat will not change this fact. Until there is a Palestinian state there will be a PLO," the article says.

Braden continues in his article: "only by accepting this fact, with all its implications, can we begin to make plans for the future in the Middle East... but, as long as the Begin government continues its policy of annexing the West Bank, attack from within is assured."

## Nigerian students occupy embassy

ANKARA (AP) — Some 30 Nigerian students occupied their nation's embassy after claiming that consular officials were blocking funds sent by their families, a spokesman for the protesters said Wednesday.

Percy Omorie, secretary of the Nigerian Students Union in Ankara, spoke to reporters from behind a window in the four-story Nigerian embassy building located in the Pinski Cankaya district.

Turkish security officials dispatched a truckload of riot police to the building in Ankara's embassy row after the students refused to leave.

We have no political motives. We have no political ideology, said Omorie, who blamed Ambassador L.A. Fabunmi for blocking family funds "transferred to our accounts months ago."

He said a group of 30 to 35 students, most enrolled in the Middle East Technical University, went to see the Nigerian ambassador Tuesday morning to discuss the funds.

The unarmed students reportedly took over the embassy after Fabunmi refused to meet with them.

Consular officials said the ambassador departed later Tuesday for Istanbul. He could not be reached for comment on the students' accusations.

Muzaffer Gur, vice protocol chief of Istanbul, said Fabunmi has not notified authorities of his presence in Istanbul.

Gur suggested, however, that the Nigerian diplomat might be on a private visit to Istanbul and under protocol rules was not required to advise Turkish authorities about his travels.



HELSINKI — Soviet violinist Svetlana Millova and her accompanist Yehuda Zordan performed at a press conference in Helsinki. Millova and Zordan defected to Stockholm after a concert tour of Finland. They are reported to be seeking political asylum in Sweden. (AP Wirephoto)

## Gulf oil slick:

## No positive action taken against spreading menace

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — The Gulf Arab countries were reported Wednesday to be trying to put into effect a blueprint, stopgap action plan against a giant oil slick leaking from Iran's offshore oil wells and threatening coastlines along the region.

In the sweltering summer weather when who observe the daily dawn-to-dusk hot food and water have been unable to conduct any anti-pollution efforts along the shorelines.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates have formed up with ROPME officials described as passive defense arrangements against the slick.

This, they said, envisage rings of offshore boom placed around seafront water desalination and power plants, to deflect the slick once it hits the coastlines.

But the plan Fakhro announced calls for squads of experts to take to sea and combat the slick along the fringes of the war zone.

Fakhro said the plan was tentative and experimental in nature. He also said that a number of ROPME delegates, who met here 23-29 June, were still withholding final approval of the plan pending consultations with their governments.

ROPME members are warring Iraq and Iran, in addition to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

Although Vreeland and other environmental officials insisted that no one in the whole Gulf region knows the precise location of the slick, Fakhro said the five-month-old slick has been spreading southwards since January.

## Israel fears Franco-American pressure to make concessions

AMMAN — The Israeli newspaper Maariv quoted informed sources Wednesday as saying that Prime Minister Begin fears possible Franco-American pressure on Israel to make further concessions in Lebanon in an attempt to move the Syrians from their solid stand on the troop withdrawal agreement.

Visits by the American and French foreign ministers to Jerusalem on Wednesday, confirmed the existence of a Franco-American initiative to get Israeli troops withdrawn from Lebanon as a first step, to start negotiations on the Golan Heights and possibly, the West Bank and Gaza, the paper said. It said Mr. Begin told his close associates that he will oppose such an initiative.

The common belief in Israel is that the United States and France are trying to reach a secret agreement with Damascus regarding the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon in exchange for starting with Israel.

The new political co-operation between the United States and France is not in favour of Israel, the source said, especially if one considers the French stand towards Israel during the war in Lebanon. Israel said it will submit its own plans to the visiting ministers regarding redeployment of forces in Lebanon.

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## Tension remains high in Hebron

### 'Jewish' area is waqf land: Milhem

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — An ancient but still binding precedent of 'waqf' (endowment) shows the so-called Jewish Quarter of the occupied Arab city of Hebron has never belonged to the Jews, says Mohammad Milhem, expelled mayor of Halhoul in the occupied West Bank.

The document makes a very strong case for the Arab people in resisting Israeli attempts to "reconstruct" the Jewish Quarter, Mr. Milhem told The Star in an interview. One of its conditions is that any investment in the property is forfeited by the lessee if he is absent from it for two years or more. This condition would apply to former Jewish residents of Hebron, who owned the land from the trust. Mr. Milhem now proposes that the case be brought before the courts and argued up to the international level.

The mayor said that the quarter and a vast area in the vicinity belong to the trust of Taimim Al-Bakr, a Christian who converted to Islam soon after the birth of the religion, asked for a grant of land. He later put it into trust and 400 years later, the Jews rented it from the trust. They owned it until 1929, after which the land was leased from the trust by the municipality of Hebron, which is still paying rent.

"The Hebron situation indicates without any doubt that there is no readiness on the side of the Israelis for peace or justice for the Palestinian people, whether through 'autonomy' and a transitional period, the Reagan or Fez plans, or any others," he said.

What is happening in Hebron should be a lesson to those who are trying to split the Palestinian Organization and Fatah, and to arouse suspicion about the leadership of Chairman Yasser Arafat. In doing this, they would be helping the Israelis to "settle safely and securely", not only in Hebron, but in Nabulus and other areas of the West Bank.

"One day they will open their eyes to the bitter truth that they have, directly or indirectly, helped the Israeli policy of settling every inch of land and forcing the people out."

Mr. Milhem said he believed that it was not a coincidence that the situation in Hebron has taken its turn, while the PLO and all Palestinians were preoccupied with the rift in Fatah and the situation in Syria and the Bekaa. The Israelis chose the right time, from their point of view, to initiate their action, — otherwise, he asked, how could anyone explain the overwhelming silence of the Arabs over both issues?

To him, as to other thinking Palestinians and Arabs, the Hebron situation is very serious, and along with it the forced evacuation of "not less than 200,000 Arabs from the occupied territory."

"I think that the Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee for Steadfastness should meet in a continuous emergency session, not necessarily at Hebron," he said. "It should start doing something, and not necessarily from a financial point of view."

view, after having been almost paralyzed by the lack of funds committed by the Arab governments, who, except for Saudi Arabia, have not fulfilled their financial commitments to the steadfastness of the people under occupation.

This week, Mr. Milhem proposed to the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs to meet, together with those who are interested from the Hebron district, to find ways and means of trying to "face this new challenge." He also would like the residents of Hebron and the municipal employees to continue providing the necessary municipal services, but without co-operating with, or carrying out the orders of, the appointed Israeli mayor of the city. This way they will continue to serve the people according to the system pursued by the dismissed council.

With the settling of more extremist Israelis in the city and the area, in addition to those in Kiryat Arba and Gush Etzion, the next step for the Israel would be to find substitutes for the municipal council from the local inhabitants, preferably after three or four months of Israeli control of the municipality. This "may tend to make some Arabs think that it would be preferable to have an Arab mayor, regardless of political colour."

"I don't expect that such people (to man an Israeli-sponsored council) could be found, because of planned Israeli policies for the whole district. This in itself makes it a historic responsibility and any Arab would think a hundred times before accepting such a position."

### 'Jewish blood for Zionist goals'

In the meantime, Mr. Milhem said, the people would not tolerate any of their community taking over from the dismissed elected council. That is why the joint committee meetings would lay the basis for all these actions and decide how to deal with them without contradiction, due to the dangerous consequences resulting from any mistake made by either of the two parties.

On the actual situation in Hebron, which is still under curfew, he said that one sometimes tends to think that the recent killing of an extremist settler falls within the Zionist policy of "spilling Jewish blood to achieve Zionist goals." This incident, according to statements made by David Levy, led to the uncovering of plans for settling 500 Jewish families in what is called the Jewish Quarter.

Mr. Milhem is very seriously trying to initiate some official action that will bolster the struggle and resistance of the people under occupation. But he is very disappointed with the current situation, which he feels is counteracting the struggle "inside."

"I want to ask those who think they are pursuing the right line for liberation what they can do to face the new situation in Hebron and its district, and how concerned are they about the curfew still imposed on the city?" he said.

"I think it is time to put our differences aside and adhere to the leadership that Palestinians in and outside the occupied territory have chosen willingly and freely, looking upon it as their sole and legitimate representative."



Explosive situation: An Israeli army guard watches Israeli liberals as they demonstrate in Hebron to express solidarity with the Arab people under curfew.

## Settlers receive orders to arm selves at all times

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jewish settlers in the Kiryat Arba settlement near Hebron have received orders from the military commander ordering them to carry arms at all times and wherever they go. Israeli army radio reported on Wednesday. The weapons to be carried include M-16 submachine-guns and Hagalil machine guns in addition to the revolvers normally carried by all settlers, the radio, monitored here, said.

The written order grants permission to the settlers to shoot at any Arab who does not respond to warning calls or tries to run away and at Arabs who disturb order and security.

It allows settlers to mount patrols inside the city of Hebron and to enter Arab houses for search. The settlers are allowed to arrest Arab suspects and to hand them over to the authorities.

The radio's military correspondent also reported that the parents of an assassinated Jewish student, Aaron Gross, has departed from Hebron protesting the savage acts of settlers against Arabs following the assassination of their son. The father of the deceased sent a letter to Rabbi Moshe Levinger, leader of the settlers, accusing him of being the cause of the death of his son, and requesting him to stop the immoral acts that are being committed against the innocent Arabs in Hebron.

## Israel denies mass-grave

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli army has buried more than 44 Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian soldiers killed in the Lebanon war in northern Israel, the military command said Wednesday.

The command was denying charges leveled Tuesday by an American freelance journalist, Tamara Kohns, that Syrian and Palestinian soldiers had been buried in mass graves in a cemetery near the Sons of Jacob bridge over the Jordan river in northeastern Israel.

It confirmed the graveyards location and said that 44 of the graves were marked and that a name list had been given to the International Red Cross. Two unmarked graves contained more than one body found in unidentified condition in Lebanon, said the command.

Ha'retz newspaper displayed a photograph of the cemetery overgrown with weeds but marked by a sign saying "cemetery for the enemy dead, respect the honour of the area."

Under the Geneva Convention, it is forbidden to bury people from an occupied territory in the territory of the occupying power. Israeli newspaper The Jerusalem Post reported Wednesday that one of its reporters who visited the area has identified at least six more graves that have been dug recently.

## Beirut residents describe shelling

BEIRUT (AP) — Druze gunners shelled Christian East Beirut on Wednesday, killing at least three people, and wounding 10 on the second day of President Amin Gemayel's visit to the United States, state and private radio stations reported.

Among the dead was Pauline Maalouf, a seven-year-old girl who was playing with a boy of her age in an alley of the Akkawi neighbourhood when a rocket tore her to pieces.

"We saw her head, arms and legs scattered all over," said Norma Dabbous, a 32-year-old housewife who rushed out from her house after the blast.

About 200 metres away from the alley another shell devastated five cars on the Foad Chehab elevated highway near the foreign ministry. Shards of glass littered the scene.

"A shell fell behind me," said Shahril Bahoul, 40, a bank employee. "I was driving to work. My car was hit."

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WorldPaper looks at the



## jordan

# 242 needs to be changed, Lord Caradon says

Veteran British diplomat believes true peace is still possible

By Khader Mausour  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 could still serve as the basis for a peaceful Middle East settlement, but it requires some additions, says the man generally regarded as the "architect" of the resolution.

Lord Hugh Caradon, a member of the British House of Lords and former British representative at the UN, told The Star in an exclusive interview that Resolution 242 should be amended to "secure the establishment of a Palestinian independent state in accordance with UN resolutions."

The resolution, passed after the Israeli occupation of large new areas of Arab land in 1967, called for peace in exchange for return of occupied land. But it referred to the Palestinians only as a refugee problem, and this has been a stumbling block to Arab acceptance.

Lord Caradon said its implementation, with the addition he mentioned, "would be, in my view, the appropriate solution to the problem...if, of course, both the United Nations and the Security Council fully and effectively operate over the two explosive issues" of Palestine and Jerusalem.

Their failure to do so before it is too late could lead to disastrous consequences the breaking out of a third world war, he said. He strongly urged the US, Britain and Western European countries who favoured resolution 242 to take a more advanced and constructive stand over the issues. Particularly, he called on the United States to reconsider supplying Israel with more weapons and funds.

Lord Caradon also commented on the military and political situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. Asked whether he thought Israel would launch an attack against the Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley area, he said, "It is beyond one's competence to say yes or no, until after Prime Minister Begin will have made his scheduled visit to the U.S.A."

However, he added, observers hold out little hope of Mr. Begin's govern-

ment following a sensible, flexible attitude towards a genuine peace and its inevitable requirements. "Surprisingly and shockingly, Begin is escalating Israel's military might and sticking to 'peaceful' solutions of his own," he exclaimed.

Lord Caradon rejected the recent Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, saying, "It is inadequate." He did not elaborate.

Lord Caradon was speaking after returning to Amman from a visit to the occupied West Bank Palestinians on both banks have the same hope, he said; that is, "to establish an independent state on their homeland with a free will, and to take decisions of their own."

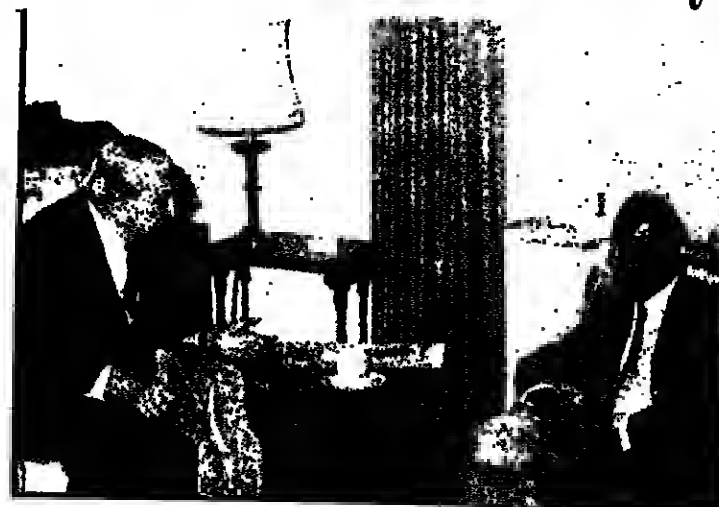
Lord Caradon went on to say, "I must say from my contacts with thoughtful Israeli politicians such as former Israeli UN Representative Abba Eban and others that there is for the first time, a severe criticism and division among the Israeli people in relation to the Likud's government's policy towards peace initiatives and their inevitable requirements. Such thoughtful politicians, should think, are truthfully attracted to peace and not to war."

Lord Caradon praised the high morale which the Palestinians everywhere maintain, despite their increasing hardships and sufferings.

"I personally fully believe that if no peace prevails in Jerusalem no peace will prevail in the whole of the Middle East. In this regard," he added, "I would borrow what His Majesty King Hussein lately, said to the mission of the Council of Europe which visited Jordan in the past week:

"It is always to be borne in mind that the Palestine issue ought to be considered the central issue of the whole Middle East. If this issue is not appropriately solved no peaceful solution can be looked for or expected."

In addition to his UN posting, Lord Caradon has 50 years of experience in Middle Eastern affairs. During the British Mandate period he served as district commissioner of Nabulus (Sanaria District), and in the Second World War served in the British military based in Libya. He had several diplomatic assignments in the Middle East including a tour of duty in Jordan, and served as governor of Cyprus. He writes a monthly article in the London-based Arab newspaper Asharq Al-Awsal.



Lord Hugh Caradon (left) speaks with Reporter Khader Mausour

**'Surprisingly and shockingly, Begin is escalating Israel's military might and sticking to "peaceful" solutions of his own.'**

• MINISTER of Transport Ali Sulaiman will open at Aqaba port on Thursday several projects that were built under the last five-year plan. They include a dock for cement and phosphate export, polish storage warehouses and roll-on, roll-off berths. The total cost of those projects amounts to JD 43 million.

• THE SAUDI Government has requested Jordan's support for the nomination of Mr. Abdul-Hadi Al-Marshawi to the post of secretary general of the Islamic civil aviation council.

• ALIA, THE Royal Jordanian Airline and Olympic Airlines have reached an agreement whereby Alin will fly one direct flight to Rhodes during the summer season. This trip is one of three trips between Amman and Greece originally agreed upon.

• A ROYAL decree has been issued ratifying on SR 13 million loan from the Saudi Development Fund for the southern Jordan Valley Irrigation project.

Another decree was issued, approving the agreement for a loan for the Aqaba thermal power station from the same fund, amounting to SR 110 million.

• THE GOVERNMENT has decided to grant permission for aircraft carrying fresh meat from abroad to land at the old Amman civil airport in Marka to facilitate the transfer of meat in the slaughterhouse in Amman and for quicker delivery.

• A DELEGATION representing private sector commerce will leave for Turkey on Friday on a five-day visit to discuss with Turkish officials the development of commercial relations between Turkey and Jordan.

• THE ADMINISTRATIVE officer at the Drivers Licensing Department stated that the number of operating vehicles came to 177,849 by the end of last December. The number of vehicles registered during the first half of current year came to 10,575. Fees collected last year amounted to JD 12 million and in the first half of this year to JD 6 million. The number of driving licences issued came to 357,301 during last year, and applications for new driving licences came to 107,300 including 45,154 students.

## Jordan is safe against cholera, ministry says

No vaccine is being released at this time



Dr. Sulaiman Qubain

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Cholera of the outbreak of cholera in Jordan this summer are being kept under strict surveillance in the Qhazal area of Egypt recently, says a spokesman for the Ministry of Health. Dr. Sulaiman Qubain told The Star that the ministry is not vaccinating Jordanian residents or releasing any vaccine.

Dr. Qubain said that "it is theoretically possible to release cholera vaccine, but we do not vaccinate any person against cholera because it is of little benefit due to the low percentage of immunity it gives and its short duration. There is also the issue of feeling of protection the vaccinated person receives. Then he begins ignoring personal hygiene and sanitary measures. Also, the World Health Organization does not advise vaccination against cholera."

Dr. Qubain said that the Health Ministry does not expect an outbreak of cholera in the kingdom this year, and he hopes to remain free of that disease.

"We have taken all measures to keep Jordan free of cholera. These measures include the continuous supervision of water supplies throughout Jordan, to be sure that water distributed in pipes is treated efficiently with chlorine and safe for human consumption. Periodic samples of all water supplies are taken at various locations for bacteriological examinations."

In addition to the monitoring of piped water, the bank trucks that carry drinking water are also strictly supervised to ensure the water's safety and treatment with chlorine.

"The Zarqa River, once one of Jordan's most fertile for farming, is now off limits for agriculture. The fields near the stream, where effluents from the 'Aln Ghazal sewage treatment plant flow, are observed so that no vegetables irrigated from that source are grown."

"Food hygiene measures are strictly observed and advice on health education is given through mass media and other means, to ask the public thoroughly to wash their food and vegetables before eating," Dr. Qubain said.

Other safeguards are also necessary, however. Persons of entry in Jordan from countries known to have cholera remain under official supervision, with laboratory examinations included.

Hospital and other health facilities are ready to deal with any cases coming from affected areas. "All late through Jordan are ready to examine and sample for cholera germs," said Dr. Qubain.

He said other measures included:

• Provision of sufficient toilet facilities in the places where Egyptian visitors gather in large numbers waiting for flights out of Jordan.

• A ban on the entry of frozen vegetables from affected countries and

• Examination of samples from sewage treatment plants to see if they contain cholera bacteria, salmonella or shigella.

No cholera bacteria have been found in these samples since the last cholera outbreak in 1981, he said.

"Also, samples of cultivated vegetables, and wild and domestic animals for the same purpose, and no cholera bacteria have been found."

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"Also, samples of cultivated vegetables, and wild and domestic animals for the same purpose, and no cholera bacteria have been found."

When the visit comes to an end, we feel that no exchange in beliefs between brothers, and a better understanding, is apparently shown."

Visiting children are chosen through invitations to all Arab countries through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Each is invited to send four children, between the ages of 11 and 14. Many Arab countries have responded positively, and Mr. Masarweh feels it is a measure of the programme's success that those who have participated in earlier years have continued to do so. He said he hoped more countries would join in the future.

Jordanian children are chosen by the governorates and a special committee — three chosen by the governor, and one by the committee, from each governorate. They are selected on the basis of their age and other qualities, including the requirement that they be active and practical.

The programme is completely funded by the Jordanian government. Agencies involved include the tourism, youth, information and interior ministries, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Armed Forces, the Royal Aqaba Centre, the Friends of Children Club, the Youth Welfare organization and the Public Security Directorate.

These were the replies of the three new high school graduates when asked where they stood now, after having done the research and the writing, and having come to Jordan on the first leg of the trip (which will take them to Syria and Tunisia). This trip was the sword presented to them and their



Young Americans (left), Jeanne Helmer and Russell Crane discuss their newfound knowledge during their visit to Amman

## Young Americans win Middle East essay contest

### Students gain understanding

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "There's more to the United States than New York and Washington D.C. The people of Iowa, North Dakota and Nebraska will give a fair hearing to the Palestinian case when they are presented with information that cannot be refused."

These were the words of Mr. Peter Weller, American government and world history teacher at Washington High School in Washington, Iowa.

Mr. Weller is the sponsoring teacher of C. Russell Crane, one of the three winners of an essay contest on "The Arab-Israeli Conflict: A Solution." The competition for high school students from the states of Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wyoming was organized and sponsored by the Arab Women's Council (AWC) and the Al-Bayt Foundation.

The objectives of these two groups are similar in many ways: to promote American understanding of Arab culture and heritage, and in the case of the AWC, the role of Arab women in particular.

"Members of our organization will become members of other women's groups in the US, such as NOW (National Organization of Women), to form an Arab women's center in these organizations, to try learning other things to eliminate the stereotyped Hollywood picture of Arab Women," Dr. Najat Arafat Al-Khail, chairwoman of the AWC, told the Jerusalem Star.

"Our main objective is to inform the American public of our problem and let them see after they learn the facts," she added.

One excellent way of doing just that was the organization of the contest for high school students. The objectives, according to the brochure sent to the sponsoring teachers, were to promote international understanding through the study of Middle Eastern culture, politics and history; to develop the interest of students and educators in the Middle East; to encourage research and writing skills; and to challenge students to academic excellence.

In the case of the three winners, the objectives would seem to have succeeded admirably. Jeanne Helmer from Blawie, North Dakota, Russell Crane from Washington, Iowa and Doug Weems from Ord, Nebraska have become much more understanding of the Palestine problem. They all said they had known little about it, and except for Jeanne, had not had any contact with the Arab world or its inhabitants. But they had watched the news lately, particularly the Lebanese war, and have now learned the "other side" of the story.

"It was very enlightening to read and get the other side," said Russ. "All you ever hear on the news is about all what the US gives Israel, weapons, aid, etc. And always the thought of Palestinian terrorism, hardly ever Israeli terrorism."

But "the TV coverage of the Lebanese war, apposed by Israel, led to a lot of raised eyebrows. It was very graphic," said Mr. Weller. "Israel and pro-Israeli individuals in the US were upset by the image portrayed, causing support of Israel to erode."

Where they stand

Jeanne Helmer said she has a right to their own homeland.

Doug: "I am a strong advocate of peaceful coexistence, rather than being pro or anti anyone."

Russ: "I am anti-Zionism."

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Since then they have worked in several ways to let the Arab point of view be heard, including their short video in Washington and New York during the Israeli invasion.

sponsoring teachers for winning the contest.

"We know about the fighting over Palestine but didn't know the cause. We heard about the Palestinians, but didn't know it was also their homeland," commented Russ.

The three papers are well-researched, and show a sensitivity to political, historical and humanitarian problems. Jeanne writes that a compromise is required on both sides to ensure the establishment of a Palestinian state and the continued existence of a Jewish homeland.

Russ also believes that a compromise must be reached. Ideally negotiated by the United Nations. But since that agency has "proved ineffective at the negotiating table," the next logical choice would be the US — after it withdraws its views on the PLO and develops a sensitivity in Middle East politics, and if "it followed through on promises made to the Arabs."

Due to the US interest in so-called "radical" Arabs, he writes, the Soviet Union should also be involved. The least solution, Russ concludes, should be to return the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestinians on a permanent basis, with a Jerusalem divided between two states.

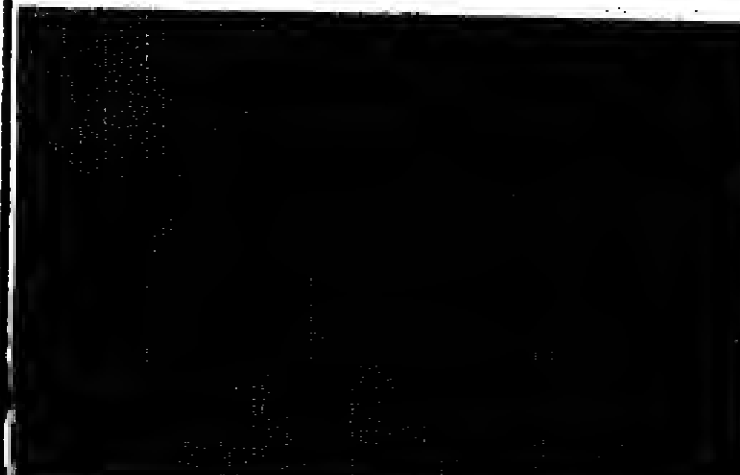
Doug favors one state, a "state of Palestinians," because there should be no room for the Jews and Arabs not to live in peace. A new constitution should be drawn up that guarantees freedom to both sides, with two legislative houses (one with representatives chosen by diverse divided according to number of inhabitants, and the other with an equal number of Arabs and Jews).

This solution would preserve the unity of Palestine, giving both people a homeland. He advocates an educational programme emphasizing the achievements of both Jews and Arabs, and stressing that there is such a thing as peaceful coexistence.

The organization that made this possible is very young. It began up an idea in 1982, with a plan for having an Arab women's organization, said chairwoman Najat Al-Khail. The first meeting of the AWC was supposed to take place on 15 July, but the Israeli invasion of Lebanon made the women feel an immediate need to organize themselves, and they started work before formalities of the organization were completed.

Since then they have worked in several ways to let the Arab point of view be heard, including their short video in Washington and New York during the Israeli invasion.

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## Regent receives Indian envoy

AMMAN (Star) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Hussein, the Regent, on Wednesday received Mr. Romesh Bhandari, the special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Bhandari also met Acting Prime Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and other high government and court officials. In a statement to The Star afterwards, he said that his visit to Jordan and other Arab countries, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia and Algeria, is for the purpose of learning the latest opinion of those countries, who are directly involved in the Palestine issue and the Middle East crisis.

India is urging those countries to take a collective stand on these two issues in conformity with the New Delhi Non-Aligned summit meeting of March 1983, he said.

"Some time we feel that we are misunderstood. The only way to clarify the matter is to let people to live."



## Jordan



Eye-balls are a-poppin' as Kinanua (above) and the rest of the show perform at the Holiday Inn

### Breathtaking show in Amman

By Jim Weiss

AMMAN — The Holiday Inn of Amman has another show that cannot fail to please all who attend. They have combined a top pop singing band from Europe, a terrific dance team from England, a trick cycling circus act from Poland and a serenading trio to add to the merriment of the night.

With all of these groups combined, the result is a fast-paced visual show that barely leaves one time to enjoy the gourmet dinner that can be served to your table.

The band, Kimono, plays older melodies from the 1950s and 60s up to the latest pop charts. Brian Kinnish on bass and Keith Hopcraft on guitar have played in other bands together and had cut an LP with a group called Record.

Then, six months ago they teamed up with a dynamic and beautiful pair of Danish performers, Pernille Erikson and Susanne Fris, who both play synthesizer. This young and versatile

group makes music that demands to be danced to. They also have some of their own original music, which they will be delighted to play upon request.

When the dance team Baby Doll takes the floor, all talking and eating stops as these four girls double your heartbeat with their "body ink" crossing all language barriers. Their unbelievable costumes, top-notch dancing and beautiful smiles enrapture the audience.

The Baby Dolls arrived three years ago in England, and have since performed throughout Europe.

Between the shows of Kimono and Baby Doll, comes what is surely a unique act in Jordan. It combines juggling and trick cycling by the Duo Bugajny of Poland.

The Holiday Inn presents the show seven nights a week and it will run for at least a month. The performance is from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the Ambassador Suite.

### Grass fires become serious problem

Story by Kathy Kakish

Picture by Tricia Weir

AMMAN — A few minutes after a call to the Civil Defence Department (CDD) telling of a fire in an open field last Saturday, Sgt. Walid Al-Omari and his team of eight firemen arrived at the scene and began their job.

The fire had started in one corner of the field, near Ad-Dustour newspaper, and spread out in no time. Three ladies stood on the roof of their home located next to the field and pleaded with pedestrians to try to put out the fire next to their garden wall, over which some tree branches extended.

When asked about the cause of such fires in open fields, Sgt. Omari said that carelessness is usually the cause. "People do things without thinking," he said. "They throw cigarette butts just anywhere, which is especially harmful in places where there is dry grass. Children, following the example of their elders, usually set fire to dry grass with the intention of getting rid of it. Once lit, the fire spreads frightfully quickly. All it needs is a mild wind and dry grass.

"They think that by burning the dry grass found in open fields they are doing something good... but look at the result of such a fire," he said, indicating the damage done to several trees in the nearby garden.

Asked about the cause of a second fire across the street from the field, Sgt. Omari said that as the firemen were



Civil Defence men put out a grass fire that threatened the nearby house and garden

putting out the fire in the first field, "someone who was watching us simply lit another one there.

"We are here to deal with a completely different type of fire accident," he stressed, "and such carelessness doesn't make our job easier."

Sgt. Omari told The Star that several fire stations are distributed all over Amman, each one covering a certain

area. "My team covers western Amman, and we have to put out as many as seven or eight bush fires daily," he said.

Anyone who sees a fire in dry grass should call the CDD immediately, Sgt. Omari said. "Don't wait for someone else to do it. The number is easy to remember — 661111/2/3, or 199 in the Shmeisani area. Wasting time in such matters may cause great damage."

### Jordanian consortium forms to establish London office

### Housing Bank submits communal application

By Steven Ross  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Housing Bank of Jordan is spearheading a venture by Jordanian banks to open a consortium bank in London, well-informed bank sources here say.

An application by the Housing Bank of England, requesting a London banking licence, was made on behalf of a consortium, which represents most Jordanian-owned banks. The application is still pending, but the bank officials said it was expected to be approved by the beginning of 1984.

The officials, who asked not to be named, said the consortium would be led by the Central Bank of Jordan — the cash shareholder — and the Housing Bank. One report said the bank's expected capital is about £20 million.

Other shareholders are to be eight commercial banks and financial companies. Among them are the Jordan Securities Corporation, Jordan National Bank, Jordan Gulf Bank, Jordan Kuwait Bank, Petra Bank, Cairo Amman Bank, Finance and Credit Corporation, Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation, Real Estate Finance Corporation (Refco) and National General Investments Company. Other participants' names were not available.

Central Bank officials could not be reached for comment on the venture. But the sources told The Star the new London banking venture had several purposes. One of the most important would be simply to give Jordan a higher profile in the city (London's banking community). Another would be to help finance Jordanian-British trading activity.

One of the officials suggested that the bank would serve a major purpose in allowing its members to tap the very active European financial scene, the Euronmarket. The private members do not include the largest of Jordanian banks such as the Arab Bank, which already has its own subsidiary in London.

The Central Bank's encouragement of, and leading role in the London venture follows a number of measures it has taken recently to stimulate Jordanian banking, and through it to rub some warmth back into the Jordanian economy. Central Bank Governor Mohammad Said Nabris told The Star in a recent interview that a decision to lower the reserve requirement for commercial banks by one percentage point had been taken after the bank noticed some sluggishness in trading activity.

In March the Central Bank lowered the ceiling on the interest banks pay for deposits of one year or more to 8 per cent, in a move meant to give them more freedom of movement. It has also encouraged innovations in local banking, including a recent JD 3 million issue of certificates of deposit.

### New investment firm arranges JD 3 million JEA bond issue

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation (JIFCorp), one of Jordan's newest banking institutions, will cap its first half-year of existence next month with a JD 3 million bond issue for the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA).

JIFCorp will be the agent for the issue, which it will manage along with a number of other financial companies. The bonds are to be part-financed by JEA's Thermal Power Station project, of which most of the money is coming from international lending agencies.

In another branch of its activities, JIFCorp is also in the process of arranging a \$20 million syndicated loan, to be managed with the National Bank of Kuwait, to the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC). The Kuwaiti bank is the agent for that loan,

which is guaranteed by the Jordanian government and is repayable in eight years, with three years' grace.

The JPMC loan bears an interest rate of 1 1/2 per cent over Libor like the London interbank offered rate for the first three years, and 5/8 per cent thereafter. Participants are now being invited for the loan.

JIFCorp Managing Director Hani Jurdanah, former secretary general of the National Planning Council, says the loan is "to finance the foreign component of their (JPMC's) expansion programme." It is the second large-scale loan in which JIFCorp has taken a leading role.

The first was for JD 2 million, to the Jordan Real Estate Establishment Company, which is building the octagonal-towered commercial centre on Prince Mohammad Street behind the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. The loan, arranged in June, bore interest of 8 3/4 per cent plus 1 1/2 per cent commission, and was repayable in seven years

with a two-year grace period. It had no government guarantee.

The company that received the loan, which had borrowed the same amount for the project earlier, is owned by the Pension Fund, the Housing Bank, the Post Office Savings Fund and the Jordan Hotel and Tourism Company (the Intercontinental).

JIFCorp has been active in smaller-scale operations since its establishment at the beginning of 1983. Mr. Jurdanah told The Star. It has underwritten several bond issues, including a JD 2 million issue for the Jordan Electric Power Company, in co-operation with other institutions.

It has also taken part in many smaller syndicated loans, and has played an active role in the export refinancing activity of the Central Bank. The company, whose authorised capital is JD 6 million (JD 3 million paid up), has amassed assets that totalled almost JD 13 million by the end of May. An impressive growth record, Mr. Jurdanah said.

### UNDP session sets guiding priorities for the next four years

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Food security, human resource development, strengthening of Arab development institutions and improved intercountry transport and communications are the main priorities for Arab regional co-operation with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) over the next four years.



Mustapha Zannouni

— of the regional projects we jointly carry out."

Recommendations and decisions that emerged from a number of Arab, Arab-African and international meetings in recent years were drawn upon for the programme.

The countries where regional projects operate manage their own personnel, buildings, equipment and other resources for project activities, and meet the costs of providing these inputs.

In addition to these national counterpart contributions, more than matching those from UNDP, a number of Arab governments make "cost-sharing" contributions for regional projects — foreign-currency payments through UNDP for additional project activities beyond those UNDP can itself finance.

During the previous programme period (1977-1981), Arab governments and UNDP jointly supported 105 regional projects. UNDP allocations amounted to \$22.3 million. Arab governments contributed counterpart costs of a like amount, and cost-sharing contributions of over \$11 million were made by Arab governments and the Opec Fund.

Participating Arab countries and institutions will also be closely involved in the design and execution — and of course benefit from the results

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### Closing date nears for Prince Hamza Centre

AMMAN — Tenders for construction of the new Prince Hamza Medical Centre will be opened shortly, says Dr. Rashid Owais, head of the Hospital Department at the Health Ministry.

The \$50-bed hospital will be just outside Amman in an area called Hawdja, beyond the Sports City to the north. The plans are complete, and work is expected to start next year. The hospital will be ready to receive patients in 1987.

A most modern medical centre, rather than hospital, it was designed by a world-famous hospital consultancy firm, Hovard Smith Associates. Dr. Owais said that it would have every specialty in the medical field except cardiac surgery, which is available at the Queen Alia Heart Centre of the King Hussein Medical Centre.

The centre will have nuclear and forensic medicine, research and treatment, units, laboratories and nursing school. Asked if staff was available to train such a huge venture, Dr. Owais said that training of nurses and auxil-

ary medical professions has started all over the country by increasing the number of students at the nursing and professional schools. Other staff have already started going on scholarships abroad for specialized training.

In addition to the Prince Hamza Centre, there will be a slightly smaller one at Zubbda Farkouh, near Irbid. The

plans for the \$60-bed King Abdullah Medical Centre are under way, preliminary studies are being done, and the land has already been appropriated.

When these are complete, Dr. Owais said, the ministry will look more closely into the situation of the existing hospitals.

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## economy

Government under election pressure

# Venezuela looks at its tough choices

CARACAS (AP) — With severe economic troubles caused by falling oil revenues dominating an early — but intense — presidential campaign, Venezuela is trying to reach agreement with its creditors for flexible terms on the renegotiation of its foreign debt.

Until an agreement is reached the ruling Social Christian Party may have a difficult time convincing voters of its success at the helm. Spending cuts and devaluation loom in the future for Venezuelans as their leaders grapple with debt negotiations.

A 90-day moratorium on debt payments is scheduled to end soon, and the oil-rich South American nation is seeking a payment suspension of equal length while it negotiates with bankers over the \$16.3 billion it is obligated to pay back in 1983 and 1984.

But in order for Finance Minister Arturo Sosa's renegotiation efforts to succeed, he must come to an agreement with over 400 banks owed money by his nation, about 40 per cent of which are US lenders.

While other Latin American nations with smaller debts and more limited income have reached agreements with foreign bankers, Venezuela has yet to come to terms with international money men.

"They know that we have resources and because of this they are pressuring us more than the others," Venezuelan president Luis Herrera Campins commented recently.

Mr. Sosa, during a recent visit to New York, offered to pay off the \$1.7 billion that falls due this year over the next eight years, with a seven-year period to cancel the \$2.6 billion scheduled for payment in the 1983 debt is greater than that of the 1983 debt in the country's natural reserves or the amount of money Venezuela expects to make on exports this year.

But before proposals can be accepted, Venezuela requires the approval of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from which it has requested \$2.8 billion to back its renegotiation efforts. Venezuela has already branded IMF conditions for the two \$1.4 billion loans as too severe in an election year.

The fund has reportedly suggested that Venezuela slash the value of the Bolivar, the country's monetary unit, by about 250 per cent and severely reduce public spending.

The spending cuts would mean layoffs of public employees, who account for 22 per cent of the workforce here, and the devaluation would mean steep price hikes in a nation where nearly everything from food to newspaper is imported. Together, spending cuts and devaluation make a poor recipe for a victory by the ruling Social Christian Party in the upcoming elections.

Already, economic difficulties have taken their toll on the party. In December, Venezuelans chose a president for the sixth time since military ruler Marcos Perez Jimenez was overthrown in a 1958 popular uprising.

### Polls show trouble

According to recent opinion polls here, Social Christian candidate former President Rafael Caldera is doing poorly against the Social Democratic opposition party candidate Jaime Lusinchi, a former Paediatrician.

President Herrera warned in a recent press conference that he would accept no economic conditions from international bankers that would drastically affect the economy.

"Venezuela is not a nation of rogues or tardy debtors," he said.

"We are an aggressive democracy, with a government that has many social obligations, and which cannot be sacrificed without sacrificing democracy itself," he said.

Banks, however, want IMF approval of Venezuela's economic situation before they agree to Mr. Sosa's renegotiation proposals.

"The banks need a guarantee that they will be paid. This guarantee lies in the (approval) of the International Monetary Fund," said a banker who asked not to be identified.

Venezuela's riches-to-rags troubles began early in this decade, when the current global oil glut began eating into the country's petroleum revenues.

The government stubbornly continued its high-spending practices until it was finally forced to impose the first monetary exchange controls in 20 years earlier this year.

# Where has all the money gone...?

Arab states face cash haemorrhage

By Robert Poullot  
Star Economy Analyst

INSIDERS have it that when Crown Prince Abdullah started chairing the Saudi ministerial council late last year in the absence of King Fahd, he asked pointedly: "But where did all the money go since 1973?"

The government budget was being squeezed by dwindling oil exports, and means were examined to dampen a growing deficit. Yet, since the year of the "Ramadan war", the kingdom had accumulated over \$500 billion in export earnings. So why had the situation become so tight? After all, import disbursements only reached \$175 billion over the same period, leaving aside a hefty \$325 billion for domestic and foreign services, financial transactions of all sorts (including "aid money") and state budgets.

The burning issue is not merely a Saudi concern. It was raised — and still is — time and again throughout the Arab world, from the Gulf straight to North Africa, by bankers, economists, credit-hungry entrepreneurs and governments.

Together, the main Arab oil-exporting countries, including Oman, have earned well over \$1,000 billion over the last 10 years while, accumulated merchandise imports barely exceed half of that figure. Six countries — Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE amassed a total surplus on their current account of \$400 billion. So where did all the money go?

### The oil mirage

The first answer lies with the main structural difference between the oil exporting states and countries such as Jordan, Egypt, Syria or any industrial nation.

Whereas all the petromoney goes to fund the government budget and redistribute through the different social layers, non-Opec countries rely mostly on tax revenues, a small percentage of what is actually produced each year in goods and services. In other words, the wealth of their nations depends mainly on their own human resources.

Oil states — although the case of Oman is exceptional with its tax base accounting for a third of total government revenues — must usually pump out of the ground and liquidate their petroleum to provide 80 per cent or more of their annual budgetary needs.

It is as if they withdrew bank deposits or gold bars to pay for their current daily consumption. So they really don't grow richer day by day, unless they use their liquid earnings in productive enough to yield even greater revenues. Kuwait, for instance, decided to become a nation's merchant bank on the world investment scene by acquiring real assets abroad, either through real estate, financial institutions or major industrial conglomerates.

Algeria, on the other hand, opted to use its export earnings as cashflow to upgrade the value of its rich natural gas reserves by building a huge national infrastructure of liquefying plants and underwater pipelines to feed the hungry European gas markets. The operation was a kind of commodity swap in order to protect and stabilize state revenue for years ahead. Once this is secured, Algeria will be in a better position to diversify its activities by recycling a greater share of its hydrocarbon money into agriculture and small to medium-size support firms.

Saudi Arabia, for its part, followed a completely different pattern. Although it is gas rich, it chose to keep its methane reserves for domestic consumption (for industrial use and to

fuel the strategic thermal and water desalination plants) and head fully into the oil downstream operations such as refining and petrochemicals, where it can add value to its raw gold.

Qatar is only now following Algeria by starting the development of its large north dome gas reservoir, while the United Arab Emirates have chosen a mix between the two — a downstream current of Saudi Arabia and the Kuwaiti merchant banking approach.

### Flight of capital

Yet, there is a more dramatic answer to where the money went. Its disappearance is due to the lack of markets capable of retaining and recycling liquidities as they reach private hands.

Central banks and monetary agencies throughout the Arab world have little if any window to soak up liquidities through government borrowings in the form of treasury bills, discounting operations or bonds. There are a number of reasons for that: State treasuries, especially among the cheists, didn't have any need to borrow. In other words, especially in Saudi Arabia, the monetary agency is forbidden to take or pay interest (riba). Another reason is that the liquid instruments are offered to the public, the yield is generally too low compared to investment opportunities abroad.

And finally, studies carried out over the last few years show that Arab banks seldom offer any recycling opportunities to investors nor merely concentrate on foreign exchange services and trade financing. At least, that is what was made by the international monetary funds concluded over a few years ago.

The result is an ongoing capital emigration towards investment marketplaces such as Japan, Europe or the United States, a phenomenon also fuelled by the wars and political instability which beset the Middle East.

And strangely enough, as long as genuine capital markets don't surface throughout the area, cash-surplus countries have a vested interest in supporting a minimum of capital outflow. Otherwise, too much money would simply melt after too few goods and inflation would become unmanageable.

The current economic recession in the region won't let much to dampen this tremendous outflow. Despite various appeals made by the Saudi authorities over the last few years to private investors in the country, capital flight is indeed being stepped up due to a major slowdown in government contracts, shrinking inventories, nosediving land and real estate prices and lower domestic consumption.

### What to do?

The time would be ripe to put a stop to this hemorrhage not by introducing foreign exchange restrictions but rather by introducing income tax regulations and thus create a wide range of incentives for domestic investments. Another approach would be to build and spread stock exchange markets. Only five have so far been established: in Casablanca, Tunis, Cairo, Amman and Kuwait. Although Lebanon was a pioneer of the Arab capital markets, this state of its economy and the political uncertainties lying ahead have prevented its own stock exchange from resuming activities. The other countries are planning to open stock exchanges shortly Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. But what is increasingly necessary is a regional stock exchange, which is supposed to be on the cards of the Gulf Co-operation Council.

# Arab banks lending drops by 40%

NICOSIA (AP) — Syndicated lending by Arab banks in the first six months of this year has fallen by nearly 40 per cent. It was reported by the weekly Middle East Economic Survey (MEES).

The weekly review said total lending for the first half of the year, amounting to \$3.73 billion, was 37.7 per cent lower than the equivalent period of 1982 and 9.5 per cent less than the same period in 1981.

MEES said its calculations for the half year "confirmed a trend which has been apparent over the past two months, when Euro-lending by Arab banks failed to reach the historical levels."

MEES said the regional distribution of Arab banks' lending provided an insight into the major reason for the decline of syndicated activity.

"Taking the first half of 1983 as compared with last year, the figures show that the proportion of lending going to Latin American borrowers has dropped from 23.2 per cent to only 0.5 per cent this year," MEES said.

It added that "although there has been a major shift in the proportion of lending going to other areas — the Middle East and Europe being the main beneficiaries — actual lending to other areas had not taken up the slack."

Meanwhile, in Jeddah, Riyadh Bank, Saudi Arabia's second largest bank, reported net earnings of \$174.8

million, and assets just under \$9 billion, for its fiscal year that ended in April.

Management at the Jeddah bank has transferred all but \$13.3 million of the profits into reserves, which lifted the bank's equity base to more than \$840 million, the highest in the kingdom.

But the growth in profits and reserves was the bank's slowest in a decade, reflected the slower growth in the banking system in the last 12 months.

The loan portfolio was increased less than 2 per cent to \$3.18 billion, while offshore deposits rose by 10 per cent — to \$3.3 billion.

# Envoys' activities raise brows in Britain

By Len Rocklugham  
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — Britain's relations with the Middle East, which have officially gone into limbo while Mrs. Thatcher's new foreign office team study their briefs on world affairs, can best be judged at the present time by press reports on two former ambassadors: One Arab and one Israeli. Both cases give revealing insights into the way British opinion towards the Middle East has changed, and is still changing.

The first of the two former envoys is Mr. Mohammed Mahdi al-Tajer, who was the ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to Britain from 1972 until his sudden resignation last August. For the past two months there have been persistent reports that the UAE would like to appoint Mr. al-Tajer, but that the foreign office has refused to accept his resignation. These reports are, of course, completely unofficial, but they are so persistent that there must be more than a grain of truth in them.

The reasons for the British government's refusal are various. In May, it was reported that Mr. al-Tajer committed an offence by failing to attend the state opening of parliament in 1979.

But that did not seem a substantial reason. However, in the past few weeks, the "Observer" newspaper in a series of exclusive reports has said that British dissatisfaction with Mr. al-Tajer is concentrated on the huge commissions he was paid by British construction companies, in return for contracts awarded to them in the Gulf. The "Observer" reported that these payments totalled £28 million and that commission on one contract alone was over £16 million.

Despite public and official disapproval of "shush-fund" payments by British industry, there is nothing illegal in the British firms paying them or in Mr. al-Tajer receiving them. What is now under investigation — on the direct orders of the Prime Minister, it seems — is how Mr. al-Tajer, who bought several expensive English country and town houses, was able to use his former diplomatic immunity to avoid paying tax on income originating in Britain. It has been pointed out that the Vienna Convention on diplomatic status does not cover this sort of tax issue.

Now, while all of these make good newspaper headlines, there is no general lesson to be drawn here about the behaviour of ambassadors, even Arab ambassadors in London, for they are normally scrupulously careful to avoid offending British laws. However, the fact that stories about Mr. al-Tajer have

appeared so frequently in British newspapers does mark the passing of that era, when high oil prices made it possible for British and other Western firms to make huge profits from contracts in the Gulf. The oil boom is now over, and at a time when Mrs. Thatcher is expecting everyone in Britain to tighten their belts, there is clearly not much sympathy left for the sort of business dealings revested by these stories.

The other ex-ambassador is Mr. Shlomo Argov, whose attempted assassination in London last June triggered off the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, with so many terrible consequences for peace in the Middle East and the lives of thousands of Palestinians. For well over a year, according to his wife, Mr. Argov lay in hospital unaware of the connection between the attempt on his life and the war in Lebanon. But now, Mr. Argov knows and he has granted an interview to the Israeli newspaper, Haaretz, firmly condemning the war and also the "charlatans" in Israel who describe it as worthwhile.

There is a bitter irony there, but then Mr. Argov, who is known for his Labour Party sympathies, was mainly condemning the cost in Israeli and Arab lives. In Britain, however, there has been a radical change in sympathy for Israel altogether as a result of the Lebanese war. The Begin government's

first choice of a successor to Mr. Argov, for example, was flatly refused on the grounds of his terrorist connections during the British mandate of Palestine. Other choices have been warned off for the same reason. Now, a new appointment has been made but when he arrives in London later this month, he is likely to find a cool attitude towards the Begin government in Whitehall.

The change of mood is even more marked in both the Labour Party and Jewish circles. It was summed up by a columnist in the Jewish Chronicle, who said that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon had made anti-semitism respectable among non-Jews. The prominent Labour politician and Jew, Mr. Gerald Kaufman, made the point even more strongly when he attacked the 'shoddily bungled invasion of Lebanon' and the tactics of a failed monetarist policy and said that all this had reopened the question of 'Israel's national legitimacy'. That seems to be a general feeling now. Despite the mobilisation of 'Friends of Israel' groups in some political parties, and the expression of more extreme Palestinian views by the PLO's Abu Musa, who in a newspaper interview said that all Jews should leave Palestine, nothing it seems, can expunge the repugnance that most people in Britain now feel towards the Begin government.

# Israeli cabinet approves partial withdrawal

JERUSALEM (AP) — The Israeli Cabinet Wednesday authorized a partial withdrawal of forces in Lebanon, and military sources said the troops could begin moving within a few days.


Amid a flurry of speculation over why he cancelled a trip to Washington Prime Minister Begin convened his Cabinet in special session to deal with Lebanon. His aides said there was no discussion of the cancelled trip that would have meant talks with President Reagan.

The Cabinet approved the Army's plan and timetable for pulling out of the Beirut area and the Chouf Mountains and for digging in behind a line near the Awali river, 17 kms south of the Lebanese capital.

The military sources said the redeployment would take 8-10 weeks and would begin when the government, in consultation with the United States and Lebanon, nailed down how the vacuum will be filled.

Both Lebanon and the US object to the unilateral Israeli move, fearing that it could permanently partition Lebanon into Israeli and Syrian spheres.

Israel says it wants to leave the exposed positions in the north, where it is taking casualties from guerrilla attacks and in crossfires during sectarian fighting, and move behind a more defensible line.



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# European MPs reaffirm support for Palestinians

By Carrie Nelle Thompson  
Star Geneva Correspondent

GENEVA — The PLO permanent representative to the United Nations Mr. Zehdi Terzi has called on European nations who failed to attend the last regional UN-sponsored preparatory meeting for the International Conference on the Palestinian question, to re-examine their positions and attend the global conference next month. Notable among the absentees were the United Kingdom and France. The meeting ended with a unanimous draft of resolutions to present to the global conference, urging complete support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The subject of attendance and subsequent support of the Palestinian cause was second only to the primary theme throughout the meeting: "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people." Three parliamentarians were particularly notable for their own governments as well as others for failure to support the goals of the meeting. Mr. Klaas De Vries, from the Netherlands, in speaking of his country as well as other absentees, said: "It was an extraordinary

mistake not to be here". He argued that the meeting should not be called a "Question of Palestine, rather it is a question of the rights of the Palestinian people" and that those persons or countries taking a different view were "the major obstacle in solving the problems". He urged those attending to "convince friends in other countries and get them to transform their feelings into political action".

## Right to exist

Parliamentarian Peter Gunning of the Republic of Ireland spoke as an observer as his country also failed to endorse the meeting. He explained that there were grave reservations within Ireland as to whether the meeting had been convened under true UN auspices "which he felt was the reason for the absence of nine European countries. He concluded by making two declarations: All Middle East nations, including Israel, have a right to exist safely, and all people of the Middle East have a right to justice, meaning the Palestinian people must have the right to self-determination."



Zehdi Terzi

Lord Christopher Mayhew of the House of Lords of Great Britain took the strongest stand of all the non-delegates. He deeply deplored the fact that his own country had chosen to boycott the meeting and strongly chastised all those who had stayed away. He

asserted that "The Association of Parliamentarians, an organization of over 100 members of European parliaments, is behind the Palestinian people." He stated that there had been "slow but steady change in the opinion of European people toward the Palestinians" adding "Europe has the wisdom but the United States lacks the power."

Lord Mayhew did not reserve his condemnation of lack of support from the western world. He also criticised Arab nations for failing to unite behind the Palestinian people. He specifically cited Syria and Libya as well as the forces behind the present power struggle within the PLO factions in the Bekaa and the recent murder of Issam Sartawi.

When the Syrian delegate objected to his country being singled out, Lord Mayhew retorted that he hoped "there is no 'black list' at the meeting, of countries that cannot be reprimanded" for if so, he was afraid he would alienate all, as all nations had been remiss in their neglect of the Palestinian cause. He declared that this was the most serious action that was detrimental to concentrating on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

## The Maneka factor

By Iraj Ispahani

THE APPOINTMENT on 2 February 1983 of Maneka Gandhi as one of the five general secretaries of the Congress (I) Party, was widely seen as the definitive step by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to make her son her successor. Maneka is the second son of Mrs. Gandhi's to be appointed a general secretary. Her other son, Sanjay, was also made a general secretary about two years ago but was killed in an aircraft crash a few days later.

Sanjay's death, the Indian Prime Minister has been grooming Rajiv to take his place.

Rajiv entered parliament in 1981 by winning the Amethi seat which had previously been held by Sanjay. Although Rajiv had been taking decisions on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi, until his recent appointment he had no official post in the party. Rajiv's succession is now by no means assured. For a new force is emerging in Indian politics, one whose strength is difficult to assess but one which cannot be easily discounted. This is the Maneka factor.

On 8 April in New Delhi, Sanjay Gandhi's widow, Maneka Gandhi, 26, announced her entry into the Indian political forum by declaring that her new party would be called the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch, in memory of her late husband. The articulate and shrewd Maneka Gandhi launched her new party exactly one year after her husband's death.

The rift between the two Mrs. Gandhis has become increasingly bitter and now the ambitious Maneka intends to challenge Rajiv Gandhi at the next parliamentary elections for the Amethi seat which her husband had held until his untimely death.

Savvy politicians believe that elections will be held in about nine months and that Maneka has a fair chance of beating Rajiv. Though her own political experience is limited Maneka recently appeared on the same platform as Mr. N. T. Rama Rao who defeated her mother-in-law's Congress

(I) Party in the January elections in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. She asserts that she will benefit from having to start at the lowest rung of the political ladder which Sanjay and Rajiv never had to climb.

The younger Mrs. Gandhi's party will work for the "establishment of a socialist, secular state operating within the framework of a truly functioning democracy." Maneka Gandhi supports Sanjay Gandhi's programme of cleanliness, tree-planting, and family planning and lays emphasis on education, agriculture and industrial policy.

The main aims of her party manifesto include trying to mobilise the youth of the country, increase technical training, provide job-creation schemes to fight unemployment and set up what Maneka Gandhi calls a rural land army to improve agricultural areas. She is a fierce critic of excessive government spending and cites the recent Non-Aligned Conference and the Asian Games as two notable examples.

There is growing confidence behind the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch (reputed to have 800,000 members already) which is understandable bearing in mind the nature of Indian politics. Despite the recent turmoil in Assam and the current Sikh disturbances in the Punjab, there is no alternative to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party at the centre.

The January 1983 elections have left anti-Congress governments in three of India's four southern states and each one is entirely different. These diverse parties include for example a purely state-wide party in Andhra, and a Marxist Party in the north-eastern state of Tripura.

India has several oppositions but no established opposition, so there is always room for newcomers to the political arena, especially for one so closely linked to the charismatic Gandhi name as Maneka. The brief period of Janata rule proved to be disastrous and by 1980 it was exposed to be nothing more than a shoddy alliance of convenience which was swept to power by resentment of two years of Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule. So what is the future for democracy in India?



Maneka Gandhi at a press conference

Congress (I) today is still the only choice for the electorate at the centre. But now the relations between the centre and the states are quite likely to be strained and chaotic. It is in the light of this

lack of an organised opposition in Indian politics that the newly emergent Maneka factor must be considered.

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Yasser Arafat addresses a Palestinian rally

## Shuffle leaves Arafat out on a limb

By Dennis Peiris

THE REVOLT within the PLO against Yasser Arafat's leadership is the inevitable consequence of Arab acceptance of Washington's step-by-step diplomacy on the Palestinian problem. The Arabs failed to secure a simultaneous linking of Israeli evacuation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip (the abbreviated Palestinian homeland) with Israeli, Syrian and PLO withdrawal from Lebanon.

When Israel invaded Lebanon it had two objectives. The first was to safeguard itself from PLO incursions from south Lebanon. The second was the atomisation of the PLO, pushing it out of Lebanon and forcing it to take up residence as fragmented units under strict surveillance in camps in Algeria, Syria, Egypt and other reluctant Arab host countries. There, they were to be exiles in custody.

These objectives were shared by the then US Secretary of State, Alexander Haig; they also suited the long-term purposes of US administrations, Democratic or Republican. These identified Israel as the only reliable ally against possible Soviet aggression in the Middle East, and a guarantor of oil supplies to its European NATO partners and also to Japan, a power of vital importance to US interests in the Pacific and Far East.

Conservative Arab governments, although extravagant buyers of US arms — to the benefit of the US arms industry and the US economy in general — are not regarded as stable or militarily competent.

Israel has been assigned the same interventionist role in the oil-rich Middle East as apartheid South Africa in southern Africa, which possesses many of the minerals strategically vital to Nam powers.

The settlement which the US Secretary of State, George Shultz, has worked out in Lebanon gives Israel security in its frontiers. Should Syria refuse to withdraw, Israel would then have an excuse to stay; Syria would not or no Syrian pull-out, Israel's security is assured — either by a military neutralised Lebanon, or by a continuing Israeli military presence.

By separating the withdrawal of foreign forces in Lebanon from a simultaneous solution of the root cause of Middle East war and tension, Israel has forced the PLO, far more agonisingly than before, to face the prospect of the possible extinction of the Palestinians' national identity. A simultaneous solution of the problem of the West Bank and Gaza Strip would at least mean the PLO moving out of these territories.

Reagan's Middle East plan does not recognise the PLO, as the sole representative of the Palestinians. On the contrary, it rejects direct negotiations with the PLO.

Arafat's critics inside the PLO, trapped between Israeli-biased US diplomacy and the let-down by Arab governments, are reluctant to give the Palestinians more than rhetorical support, see the PLO chairman as tainted by association, however remote, with Reaganian diplomacy which only leads the Palestinians up a blind alley.

South/Third World Media

By Robert Chesshyre

WASHINGTON IONS — A charismatic black orator with an ego the size of the Empire State Building, who inspires devotion and distrust in equal measure, set off last month on a crusade through the deep South which may determine one of the hottest issues in American politics — whether a black will run for the presidency of the United States next year.

The orator is the Rev. Jesse Jackson, at 41 a civil rights veteran who 15 years ago cradled the young Martin Luther King in his arms and has only been out of the spotlight since the crusade to drive to register Southern black voters in sufficient numbers to bring about a fundamental realignment of political power in the United States.

The issue has been propelled centre stage both by the victory in Chicago in April of Mayor Harold Washington, the first black to lead America's second largest city, and by an unprecedented black registration drive fuelled by Reaganomics with its severe cuts in welfare programmes.

The head of a registration campaign in Atlanta said: "People are definitely now able to see the relationship between voting and the quality of life. In 1980 they obtained as a statement of disinterest. As a result they found their suffering increased tremendously."

As with the nuclear freeze movement and environmentalists, Reagan here again is the great motivating sergeant for his opposition.

The strategy that is being hotly debated in religious meetings by the likes of Andy Young, mayor of Atlanta and once Jimmy Carter's UN ambassador, and Coretta Scott King, the widow of Martin Luther King, is whether to enter a black for the Democratic party primaries, not in any hope of winning — blacks make up only 11 per cent of the American electorate and 20 per cent of Democratic voters — but to influence the future direction of the party to which blacks have always been denied their votes, but often with scant return.

The emotional case for such a bid is strong: there is indeed a tide flowing, and a black candidate now would boost registration and galvanise blacks. Black issues such as endemic unemployment and chronically inadequate inner city schooling would be pushed up the agenda. The

## Clamour grows for black presidential candidate



Young

legitimacy of black political aspirations would be reinforced, helping candidates for lesser office. A black candidate might be able to go to the Democratic convention as a powerful broker, or even as a king-maker.

The case against was put by John Jacob, president of the National Urban League, a pressure group and civil rights organisation, who said: "A black candidacy at this time would be a counter-productive retreat into emotional symbolism at the expense of realistic coalition efforts better suited to meeting black needs," adding that it is "an idea whose time has not yet come."



Jackson

What Jacob and others fear is that black leaders would be put in impossible positions, having to choose between racial "loyalty" and perhaps preferred white candidates; that the effort might fizzle, leaving blacks disenchanted; that it would drain support from white liberals, opening the way to a less sympathetic Democratic nominee who would not feel beholden to black interests.

Jackson's thesis is that a black (i.e. himself) could lead an effective coalition of the dispossessed, in which he includes Hispanics, women, native Americans (Red Indians) and poor whites, to whom he would add a sprinkling of well-motivated liberals.

"Life viewed from a black perspective encompasses much more of America's interests and people than life viewed from the white, middle-class, male perspective — the perspective of our current leadership," he said.

His undoubted popular appeal — at least in theory — to many blacks was underlined in a poll last month that showed his candidacy would be supported by 42 per cent of black Democrats. In fact — with 9 per cent — he ran third behind former Vice-President Walter Mondale (36 per cent) and Senator John Glenn (24 per cent). The rest of the already-declared candidates were nowhere.

Jackson's own ambition shines forth like a full moon. The son of poor South Carolina family, he made his way via — at first — sports scholarships into the entourage of Martin Luther King. At that time he had a publicity photo of himself taken while preaching — he is a Baptist minister — which included on the pulpit below him a picture of King, and a crucifix above his head.

"Well, at least," King remarked, "he had the grace to place himself under the Saviour." The style has not changed. Jackson runs a Chicago-based group — PUSH, or People United to Save Humanity — and a local political consultant, Don Rose, who has watched him closely down the years, said: "Whatever he's doing, he'll get carried away with the showboating. He can sense a camera sneaking up behind him."

Jackson adopts causes by the score, abandoning them readily to move on, justifying himself by saying "I am the spark-plug, not the engine." He allies even those who might be well disposed towards his causes, either by getting carried away or by thoughtlessness. He said once of Jews: "They march with us but they don't share their wealth with us or their banks or newspapers" — so touching off anti-Semitic clichés. His foot is seldom far from his mouth.

The broad coalition of which he dreams is, of course, potentially there; but few have effectively mobilised the disadvantaged to much end. And Jackson, a crusader rather than a campaigner, is not a good bet to succeed at this juncture in American history when liberals and progressives set themselves no higher sights than turning Ronald Reagan out of the White House.



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## Israel's recipe for explosion

OF ALL the repressive, biased and insensitive measures taken by the Israeli authorities in their 16-year occupation of the West Bank, their plan to "reconstruct" the Jewish quarter of the occupied Arab city of Hebron must surely rank as one of the most thoughtless.

It would seem that the occupying administration, far from wishing to promote peace and goodwill in the territory as it claims, is doing its best to provoke conflict and antagonise the people of the land. As if the last few days' incidents were not enough to make clear the damage that is being done, they must push it one step farther.

The situation elsewhere in the occupied territories is bad enough. Settlements — which all but the Likud see as the greatest obstacle to peace — are burgeoning under an aggressive and deceitful campaign to fill the land to bursting point with Israelis. The fields and orchards that constitute the livelihood of native Palestinians are swallowed up with only the shadow of an excuse.

While their vital resources, including water, are taken away, the Palestinians see themselves reduced to the sorry condition of a second-class worker race (one cannot call them second-class citizens, since they are deprived of political rights and privileges). Their country is criss-crossed by roads bearing settlers armed to the teeth — and when they attack Arab residents, it is a foregone conclusion on whose side the authorities will come down.

Add to this situation the intent to plant 200 fanatical Zionists in the heart of one of Palestine's most revered and steadfast cities, and you have the recipe for an explosion. At this stage it is perhaps too much to hope for that the hardened military occupation regime should care about that. Obviously their priorities lie elsewhere. What they feel they need is to cement their grip on every inch of occupied Arab land. Then, they presume, they will be "secure".

But those authorities need to be told once more what they have failed to hear so many times before: That only a complete Israeli withdrawal and the restoration of political rights to the Palestinian people will bring true peace. The current resistance of Hebron, and the antagonism that can be expected if this plan is carried through, should be enough to make them hear.

## An invisible export

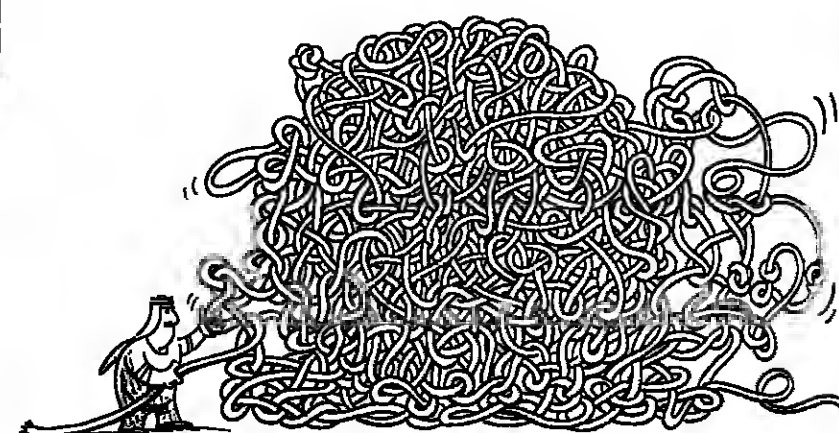
A VARIETY of fears are being expressed in today's uncertain politico-economic atmosphere, which seems to threaten Jordan in many ways. Some of them relate to our export markets, both for the concrete and obvious exports of phosphate and other commodities and for less quantifiable ones. One of these exports may not even be recognised as such by all; but it certainly works as one of our most important exports — that is, education.

The massive migration of trained Jordanians and Palestinians to wealthy neighbouring Arab countries has in the past been deplored as an undesirable "brain drain" depriving us of our best thinkers and workers. But at the same time it has become an undeniable prop to the economy. Workers' remittances — estimated at JD 340 million in 1981 through official channels alone — are a factor which none can afford to ignore in assessing the country's financial situation. Now, as oil exporting countries sit back to assess the damage done by the world oil glut, budgets are readjusted and imports of all kinds reconsidered.

Jordan, with its high remittance figures and other benefits derived from the wealth of Gulf countries, has perhaps more than any other non-oil country a reason to worry. What will happen if our people lose their jobs in the Gulf, people ask. What will happen if they all have to return here, where there are not enough jobs for them, not to speak of homes and other necessities?

Some people speak of hundreds of thousands returning; others more moderate figures. Talk of "secret agreements" and of deliberate policies against expatriate workers plays upon people's fears. As the golden decade of high oil prices closes, no one actually knows what will happen next.

The return to Jordan even of large numbers of expatriate workers is not a thing to be feared. One would expect that they could easily find work elsewhere abroad, if they wish to; but it is here at home that they are needed. Technicians, educators, nurses, surveyors and other skilled Jordanians of all kinds can make an inestimable contribution to their country's development, perhaps enough to offset the greatest loss in remittance receipts. And no matter what happens next, Jordan should realise that its great emphasis on education is one of its greatest strengths.



INTER-ARAB RELATIONS

-AL-ITIHAD

## Deteriorating traffic situation

To the editor:

HAVING lived in Jordan for several years, I am as familiar as others with the traffic situation here, and had given up all hope of any improvement until the new traffic law was announced. All the seminars, publicity campaigns and warnings leading up to its impending enforcement on 1 July, took at that time to be harbingers of a happier era. At last the authorities have got it into their head that something must be done, I thought with satisfaction.

The new law consists mainly of harsher penalties for the same violations that were laid previously. It seemed sure that when these stiff punishments, including some lengthy prison terms, began to be imposed, people would start to think twice when they sped down the motorway or made a reckless turn across traffic.

What was needed in addition to the new penalties was a new enforcement campaign, which would make clear to drivers that the government meant business. After reading for several weeks in a row that the big day was coming, and everybody should be ready for a new era of traffic regulations, I fully expected the authorities to make good their threats and mount a big enforcement drive on the first of July.

Lo and behold, 1 July came — and nothing changed. I cautiously took to the roads, religiously obeying speed limits and traffic signs, feeling sure that traffic policemen were lurking around every corner to trip the unwary and make it quite clear that the law was to be obeyed. Instead, as I rolled carefully down the motorway, I was passed right and left by one speeding car after another. Deciding for once to forego my habitual U-turn at an intersection where such manoeuvres are forbidden, I looked back to find the two drivers after me make the turn as the policeman looked on apathetically.

It is distressing to think that with all the new, powerful regulations not being enforced, drivers have not improved. If anything, the situation has deteriorated! Just one day in which the Traffic Department put on the street all the men it could muster ought to make a big difference.

Kirk Thomas  
Third Circle, Jebel Amman

## An imposition of will

To the editor:

LAST WEEKEND, while our family was trying to relax and enjoy the pleasures of sun and swimming in one of the hotel pools in Amman, our recreation was marred by an embarrassing incident during which certain seemingly over-zealous rules were inflicted upon my husband.

My spouse is of the blue-eyed, blonde, white-skinned variety and any more than a short peek at the sun turns him lobster-red and very, very burned. On a recent holiday he had suffered painfully and had to protect his skin at all times.

Selflessly, he had agreed to sit in the shade, completely dressed so that the children and I could enjoy ourselves.

However, no sooner had he discreetly installed himself in a corner under the shade of a tree, one of the pool attendants approached him and ordered him to change his clothes.

Naturally, my husband protested and tried to explain that he could not remove his shirt or trousers because he was burned underneath. This was not good enough for the insistent attendant. My husband was told if he did not change he would have to leave.

After much embarrassment, decided to seek the hotel manager. Finally, after considerable efforts to explain his predicament, my husband was allowed to return to the poolside — minus his shirt, which fortunately wasn't too risky.

I understand only too well the need for rules and regulations but surely it is not a means to simply impose one's will upon another regardless of mitigating circumstances. And I would question the thinking behind this particular rule — what harm could my husband have done when he simply wanted a pleasant day out by the pool with his wife and two of his children?

I should like to have known what was going on in the mind of that pool attendant. Did he have an overwhelming need to impose his authority on others? Or were his thoughts of a more sinister nature? Either way, it strikes me as distinctly unhealthy.

Sue James  
Amman

Letters to the editor must be accompanied by the sender's name and address to be published. Names may be withheld upon request.

21 JULY 1982

Kamel  
Abu  
Jaber

## The Palestinians: The rift

Greetings to Jerusalem!

ON THE 14th of Ramadan, the 24th June 1983 A.D., a Friday, Mr. Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, once the symbol of Palestinian unity was asked to leave an Arab land. By no means was this the first or only time that a Palestinian, or a group of Palestinians has been asked to leave a place, often unceremoniously ordered to do so even forcibly. In this century, they have become the proverbial "wandering Jew". Today one finds former Palestinian peasants or artisans in Sidney, Australia, Houston, Texas, Jakarta, Indonesia, Accre, Ghana, Paris, France and even in Ulan Batur, Outer Mongolia. Less than a half of the Palestinians, under two million, still reside in their ancestral land, Palestine, now known to the western world as Israel, Judea and Samaria.

The other Palestinians, over two and a half million continue to be scattered in diaspora throughout the world, sometimes in large concentrations as in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries, and sometimes in tiny communities, in far-away places, trying very hard to blend into the local scenery forced to simply exist and eke out a livelihood. The biggest sin that the Palestinians have committed is that they are Palestinian. Proud as they are, very few of them deny that "charge", continuing to cling to their name, not only as a badge of identity to themselves, but also as a reminder to the seemingly dead conscience of humanity. They have come to replace the Jews as the pariahs of the world not strictly by choice as in the case of the former, but by the force of circumstances as well, for the Palestinians never claim to be the "chosen people". Mr. Yasser Arafat, with his bulging, often beseeching eyes, proudly wearing the Arab head-dress, has come to be a very important symbol of their struggle. And though they are denied freedom of movement and thought almost everywhere, he was a major catalyst in turning them from refugees to fighting people. And though most Arabs watch their plight, struggle and repeated frustrations from a distance, to most, he has become a symbol. A symbol of a people that once knew how to fight and how to defend their homes and property.

That's why the Palestinians are an important factor on the Middle East scene today. Somehow, he has succeeded in keeping that small candle of hope alive. A hope that we too will not forget Palestine, the land to which we lay claim, for it is truly ours, truly Arab. That though the force of arms may momentarily overwhelm us, we will never, should never agree, that might makes right.

That is what makes any struggle within the Palestine Liberation Organisation not only sad, pitting brother against brother, but disastrous. Not only does it mar the picture, the image that there is still a fighting man left in the Arab world, but adds a further dimension of confusion to Arab life. That is why it is hoped that the leaders of Syria will affect a reconciliation thus bridging the rift and healing the wound. Syria long known as um al-urubah, Mother of Arabism.

It is understood, even natural, that differences of opinion within a movement occur. It is also natural that differences of opinion exist between the various actors on the Middle East scene today. Why not? For is there any other region in the world that is subject to so much intense aggression as ours? Is there any other region in the world whose affairs are so meddled-in, and manipulated from within or by proxy or remote control as ours? Under these circumstances, disagreements and misunderstandings may occur, but they should never be allowed to threaten that minimum of cohesion necessary for continued action.

Considering the present Arab situation, all Arab leaders are called upon to help in healing the rift that exists; indeed in bridging the gap that exists among themselves as well. The Israeli machine has plans for all of us: Jordanians, Syrians, Palestinians and others. The powerful scythe, it will harvest all when the time is ripe.

Israel has succeeded in abstracting the Palestinians from human beings into undistinguishable terrorists. In its psyche as well as in the western psyche, that image is firmly lodged. We should do everything in our power to deny and to change that image. The first steps might be to renege the democratic debate that existed within the ranks of the PLO; another, for the leaders of the area, the Syrian leadership in particular, to rise above these momentary differences. How else will hope be sustained and our Greetings to Jerusalem have meaning?

## opinion

## West's trade is too protected

THE PREVIOUS article on UNCTAD IV ended with the wish that it was high time the Third World thought of withdrawal from the standing world economic system and relinquished its dependency on the dominant industrialized developed countries.

On the day the article was published, UN General Secretary, in his commentary on the failure of the Belgrade UNCTAD VI, indirectly pointed out where the blame for the stumbling of the north-south dialogue should be laid. He remarked that the funds spent on armaments all over the world in eighteen days amounted to the entirety of the money granted by the West in terms of financial aid to the Third World over a full year.

In his opinion the trade barriers of the policy of protectionism which the West imposes upon the Third World's exchange of commodities only contribute to the acuteness of the hunger problem that threatens almost a third of the world today.

It seems that the world economic system, responsible for such flaws and setbacks, should be discussed at length both objectively and scientifically as far as possible and that eventually a verdict for or against it be given.

In the first place and to outline any vagueness of conception or understanding, one would like to ask what the standing world economic system is. For one thing, it is not a new system fit for the present time and for the modern technological revolution and development, or for historical evolution.

In fact, it is the residue of the economic system that prevailed during the colonial era which expired with the termination of the Second World War and which tied up the colonies economically to the tail of the imperialist colons.

Still the core of the present world economic system, composed of twenty four industrialized and technologically advanced countries looks forward to the exploitation of the less developed or underdeveloped countries.

And still, running the machinery of economic exploitation within this core are the multinational capitalist mono-

polies intent on the procurement of raw materials from the poorer part of the world at the cheapest price to have them changed into manufactures which the same poorer part of the world has to buy at a loss of capital.

To give the reader an idea about the enormity of this problem one can quote from a UN publication, entitled, "Towards a World Economy that Works", put out in 1980. "For example," says the extract, "five companies account for 75 per cent of the world tea market; six companies control 50 per

By Henry Matar

cent of manganese ore capacity; three control 60 per cent of banana imports (90 per cent in the USA); and six companies control 76 per cent of the world's alumina production capacity."

One can imagine what economic and political influence these monopolist companies exercise within the core itself as well as everywhere else. What is more, their greed has grown into enormous dimensions when they have come to use technology as a magic spell with which to captivate and perhaps stun the world.

They set up and topple governments; they sell and buy consciences, labour, armament; they turn masses into consumptive receivers of manufactured commodities.

To the core at the top of the world economic system, are tied what are known as the Third World developing countries. At present this periphery of the world economic system consists of 118 countries, growing from a nucleus of 77 countries, the original signatories to the 1964 declaration for the dialogue with the rich North.

They comprise four billion people, accounting for 70 per cent of the whole world's population. Their main economic role, as often said before, is to provide the rich core with the raw materials. In return they receive money which they are supposed to spend on domestic development and to pay off the cost of manufactured commodities (not excluding even food-stuffs).

Their economies during the last decade at least have invariably suffered from deficits caused by the imbalance (in favour of imports) of their trade between exports and imports. Accordingly, not only are they unable to make progress in development but also face a lot of problems and border on bankruptcy, and sometimes starvation.

Such is the economic dilemma that at present South America, Africa (except the Republic of South Africa), and Asia (except China and Japan) have to face.

Outside the world economic system, but affecting it and affected by it are the eight main countries of the eastern socialist bloc, headed by the Soviet Union, often described as having "developed centrally planned economies."

The indicators usually used to differentiate economically the three groups — the core, the periphery and the outsider — are first, the level of industrialization and the gross national product each group has managed to reach and provide respectively.

According to the 1980 UN publication, "Towards a World Economy that Works", the GNP per capita in the developed core averaged over \$5,000 a year; in the Third World periphery, lower than \$300 and in the centrally planned eastern bloc, over \$2,700 per capita per year.

Naturally, the GNP does not show the differences of income within each group, but at least it draws in clear dimensions the wide gap that generally separates the rich north core from the poor south periphery.

If we know that this periphery contributes only an average of 20 per cent towards the world's gross domestic product, the main poverty domain which the Third World suffers from will come into light.

It is not only a backward underdeveloped conglomeration of poor masses, but also non-productive and mainly consumptive. No wonder it bears a relationship of full dependency with the West.

## Egyptian cinema: Second take

In a previous article I called for the reassessment of the role of the Egyptian film industry in the shaping and the reshaping of our social, political and cultural beliefs and attitudes. It is imperative, to recruit this popular means of communication with the Arab masses into the definite plans and apparatus which the state uses to educate and inform its citizens.

Naturally, the first step must come from the elite group which controls the politics of the state. If this group understands the importance of this tool of communication, which I believe they do, then they also have to decide how and for what purposes they intend to use it.

The infrastructure has to be laid towards the various application of the cinema in the areas of education, information, and cultural revival. It will be a grave mistake to attempt to nationalise the industry or part of it like what happened in Egypt and cause its demise. The failure of the Egyptian experience, was caused by the way the film, and production in general were handled, and not by the idea of nationalisation which aimed at presenting historic and educational films.

A rudimentary plan to rehabilitate the film industry must be introduced so as to rally the support of private companies. There should be an agreement

between the parties involved that the private companies will not lose following this change. A council that represents both the film industry and the official communication bodies must be established to study and approve the topics of the films. But before that, a philosophy must be provided from where both parties can derive their opinions.

The philosophy should take into account the commercial and educational aspects of the project. Education is not an end to entertainment. There are many social and scientific subject matters that can provide education and entertainment to the viewer. It is essential to keep the consumer happy at all costs while achieving the aim. In addition there must be a transitional qualitative jump so as not to shock the viewer and drive him away.

It is up to planners to find the right formula by which step can be taken with minimum losses. Perhaps, sociologists and psychologists could provide some answers of how to present a movie that is popular. The mentality of the common man is in confused state because of the contradictions in which he is living. It will be difficult to assume a position where his tastes and pleasures are interfered with. But the ambition requires that his attitude towards life are changed. The cinema is an ideal way to do so.



VIEWPOINT

# The new crisis of Hebron

By Ya'acoub Jaber

A STRICT curfew has been imposed on the commercial centre of the occupied West Bank city of Hebron for about two weeks, paralyzing its population's essential day-to-day activities. Losses have been estimated at JD 5 million.

For a medium-size city living under an inhuman occupation, the loss is disastrous. It may affect the already poor living conditions of the city's community for years to come.

Hebron's agony is part of the continuing nightmare to which the West Bank has been subjected for more than 16 years. Collective punishment, to which historians refer in horror when speaking about Nazi atrocities, has been a common practice in the occupied Palestinian territory since it fell captive in the ruthless hands of Israel.

Hebron's new crisis began two weeks ago when three unarmed men attacked an Israeli settler, stabbed him to death, and ran away with his machinegun. Immediately afterwards, armed settlers went on a rampage in the city's streets, with army troops idly watching. In their pursuit of the attackers, the settlers killed an Arab and set fire to scores of shops, completely destroying some of them. They seized the opportunity to call for a militia of their own, and demanded an immediate rebuilding of the old Jewish quarter, as if the thousands of acres of expropriated land which they seized to build Kiryat Arba — the biggest settlement on the West Bank — were not enough to make up for the loss of a few abandoned houses.

The settlers' behaviour after the attack raises serious questions about the real identity of the attackers.

On its part, the Israeli government found that the time was appropriate to seek another elected Arab municipal official and reaffirm its intention to rebuild the Jewish quarter, regardless of what such an extremely provocative step could mean in an already volatile situation.

Washington's quick reaction was to condemn the attack on the settler. A few days later, the State Department reiterated the customary US argument that the settlement of Israelis in the heart of Hebron "is not conducive to a peace settlement."

With the world oblivious to their worsening plight and abandoning them to their fate, and with no end in sight to the occupation, the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians are looking desperately for salvation and ways to alleviate part of their unbearable distress. For more than 16 years, they have been facing daily humiliation, arbitrary arrests, property confiscation and even indiscriminate assassination.

In the end, fury could mount to an extent which prompts some to extreme reaction — most probably in foreign countries, where millions of Jews are considered by Israel as full Israeli citizens living in "diaspora", irrespective of their present citizenship.



## Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE KUWAITI newspaper Al-Rai Al-Aam advises Lebanese President Amin Gemayel against waging on US support in his attempt to reunify his country and regain its national independence. It says that the Lebanese government should not forget that the US administration has set a trap for Lebanon, with the aim of leading it into a state of de facto partition.

The English-language daily Kuwait Times speaks about the possibility of active Soviet steps in the Middle East to counter the US moves.

"During the era of the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, the US played an uncontested role in the region. But with the coming of Yuri Andropov to power in the Kremlin, Moscow has begun to work to restore the ground it lost in the Middle East during Brezhnev's regime," writes the Kuwaiti paper.

It notes that Moscow has become a focal point for frequent visits by delegations from the Middle East, and even Israelis (those who oppose the policies of Menachem Begin's government) are looking to Moscow for help.

The Qatari English-language Gulf Times warns against the loss of time without serious Arab action to cope with the situation resulting from the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. It says Israel's aim is to prolong the occupation, and finally to turn it into a fait accompli. In that event the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement will automatically become null and void.

Calling on Arabs to depend mainly on their own power and potentials, the paper adds that the Arabs cannot trust Israeli pledges. At the same time, they are uncertain of US help.

"In the end, Israel will hold out in South Lebanon after completing its partial withdrawal, and Lebanon will have to look for some other way to regain its freedom," it concludes.

On renewed clashes in Lebanon, the Qatari newspaper Al-Rayi writes that the escalation of violence may drag the various Lebanese factions into the trap of partition, which Israel seeks to bring about.

The paper charges that Israel is playing a major role in driving a wedge among the Lebanese with the ultimate goal of imposing its hegemony over the country.

Another Qatari newspaper, Al-Arab, calls for an end to the clashes between the Lebanese army and the Palestinian forces so that both sides may join hands in resisting the Israeli occupation and preventing their country from being partitioned.

The paper deplores the fact that the fighting broke out at a time when attempts were being made to consolidate Lebanon's national unity so as to build up a stronger country capable of foiling Israeli schemes.

"The military option among the Lebanese groups should be dropped at once, and instead the Lebanese must resort to dialogue which alone can lead to mutual understanding and agreement," writes the paper.

### UN incompetence

On the situation in the occupied West Bank city of Hebron, Al-Jihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi appeals for collective Arab steps to help the city's population in their struggle against Israel's repressive measures.

It says that resorting to the UN Security Council is useless because the international organization has already demonstrated its total inability to stop Israel's aggressive practices.

"What is going on in Hebron is too serious to be tackled by debates at the Security Council," the paper warns.

In Israel Al-Hamalah writes that the assassination of a Jewish settler is the result of "the new dual nationalistic reality existing in Hebron" and the hatred between local Arabs and Jewish settlers. This hatred escalates every time it is felt that a political settlement is far from being reached, the paper says.

"When the West Bank was occupied in 1967, Israel had no intention of annexing it or intensifying the settlement of Jews there. The West Bank was considered a bargaining card for peace and dialogue with the Palestinians. But the wave of settlement in the West Bank has transformed it into a centre of Palestinian opposition."

Kotereh Rashid says the conflict between two peoples cannot be solved through police operations, and discovering the killers of Aaron Gross will bring about no basic change. "The problem is a conflict between two nations and might continue for ages. The Hebron incident provides the proof of this long and bloody war be-

tween the two nations." The possibilities of peace between Israel and the Palestinians seem to be far-fetched, the paper says; therefore it would be wise to adopt a policy that minimizes conflict.

Haaretz asserts that ousting the mayor of Hebron and dissolving the municipal council is not a step to assist in reinforcing the security of Jews in Hebron. The more the settlers are encouraged to move into Hebron, the more the Arabs will hate them, Haaretz writes. The Iron-fist policy will not end assassinations. "All we have done by ousting the mayor of Hebron is to add another city to the list of Arab cities run by Jews. This is not the best way to convince the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza that the Israeli rule is not a national catastrophe for them."

If the programme to settle five hundred Jewish families in Hebron, is carried out, security problems will increase together with clashes in the city, the Israeli paper predicts.

Al-Khaleef of Sharjah emirate lashes out at the United States for the continued heavy flow of US military and economic aid to Israel, and says that this massive American help will increase Israel's intransigence and its insistence on rejecting peace initiatives. It warns that more aid to Israel seriously damages the prospects for peace in the Middle East, including President Reagan's own initiative for a political settlement.

### Unwilling stooges

The Amman daily Ad-Dustour expresses the view that Inter-Lebanese fighting is serving Israel's interests and helping it to achieve its design of prolonging its occupation.

"The Lebanese factions involved in the fighting are unconsciously playing a role that will allow Israel to maintain its occupation and consolidate its military presence on Lebanese territory," writes Ad-Dustour.

It goes on to say that the present Lebanese dilemma is the result of an Israeli invasion which was carried out with US consent. This fact makes it necessary for Washington to speed up its efforts to end the Israeli occupation, and not to confine its actions to rhetorical statements in support of Lebanon's integrity and independence.

The next few days will constitute

the real test for US intentions, as the forthcoming visit of the President's General in Washington provides an opportunity for President Reagan's administration to prove its ability to help Lebanon out of its crisis.

Commenting on Zionist-related allegations, firmly denied by Jordan, that Jordan is willing to join peace negotiations, Sawt Al-Sha'b newspaper writes that Israel tried to highlight these false reports in an attempt to cast doubts on Jordan's unequivocal commitment to pan-Arab resolution of the Palestinian question.

"The government of Menachem Begin has repeatedly called for peace talks with Jordan, despite advances knowledge that Jordan had already rejected such calls and reaffirmed its rejection by firmly opposing the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel," the paper asserts.

It recalls that Jordan has declined on many occasions that it refuses to enter into direct and separate negotiations or negotiate on behalf of any party, and that it respects the Palestinian decision and insists on protecting the independence of that decision.

"The current sinister campaign by Israel and some Arab quarters against Jordan will fail to force it to abandon its pan-Arab commitment," concludes the Jordanian daily.

Israel's Ma'ariv notes that Prime Minister Begin will go to the US within two weeks for discussions with Mr. Reagan and his top aides. What will be the topics of discussion, it asks. "The agreement with Lebanon is already dead, with the Syrian refusal to withdraw from Lebanon."

"Reagan cannot reject Israeli demands for withdrawal, and the Israeli official circles are preparing public opinion in Lebanon. This means that the Israeli army will remain for years in Lebanon, dividing Lebanon into two parts, dominated by Israel and Syria."

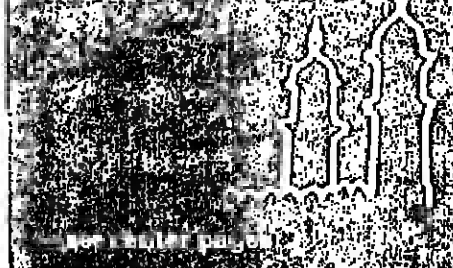
"In the West Bank autonomy almost faded into oblivion," it adds. It would be also advisable for Begin to refrain from requesting financial assistance from Mr. Reagan, causing this request could be embarrassing now that Israel has proved economic incompetence and its inability to settle its debts to the American taxpayer, Ma'ariv says.

July 1983

WorldPaper  
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# WorldPaper

The feast of the  
Moslem world



Although there is still room for the adventurous in space exploration, most eyes now are turned toward practical projects. Reports from countries that are competing and cooperating in the latest efforts to commercialize space

begin on page 3.



# WorldPaper

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## LETTER FROM KALGOORLIE

# Of golden memories and soul searching



By Yoshiko Sakurai  
 Associate Editor  
 in Northeast Asia



After nine hours of travel inland-bound from Australia's west coast, I arrived for the first time in Kalgoorlie.

The town is surrounded by a red-sand desert that yawns and stretches 3000 parallel kilometers to the eastern coast. Along Kalgoorlie's wide streets are occasional nineteenth-century wrought iron fences, forming a backdrop of rust and abandonment. Its sleg heeps and hulking equipment stake out what was possibly the richest square mile ever known.

The golden mile opened with a rush, after gold was discovered in 1892, and ended in the mid-1970s when every ounce of gold cost a minimum of \$120 to mine, but earned only \$83 on the world market. The legendary mile produced almost 38 million pure ounces and once pulled the entire Australian economy out of a devastating depression. In its heyday it had three breweries, 130 hotels and rows of brothels. And it had to outlaw (we up, a game of tossing coins for high stakes).

My head was brimming with history as I stepped with my husband into a restaurant for breakfast. The tall blond waitress immediately said: "Your father was here only minutes ago." It was astonishing. True, my father-in-law had been in the region and maybe we, walking in, had picked the very place he also had chosen to stop in for breakfast after his overnight stay. But how did she know us?

We wondered in silence for several seconds, eventually deciding he probably had told the waitress that his son had a Japanese wife and that any day now he would be showing her his birthplace. Since I was the only Japanese woman anybody was likely to see that day, the waitress's guesswork was absolutely right. My father-in-law, at 74 and retired, had returned to mine his father had once worked, 100 kilometers further north.

Later in the day we went to the mayor's parlor. We reached it by climbing an enormously handsome staircase shaped like a horseshoe. Everything was polished and carved and stately Victorian. The mayor, intense with advocacy, wanted a return to the gold standard, the only way, he said, "to revive the international money flow and get things moving again." He shook my hand firmly and thanked me for listening.

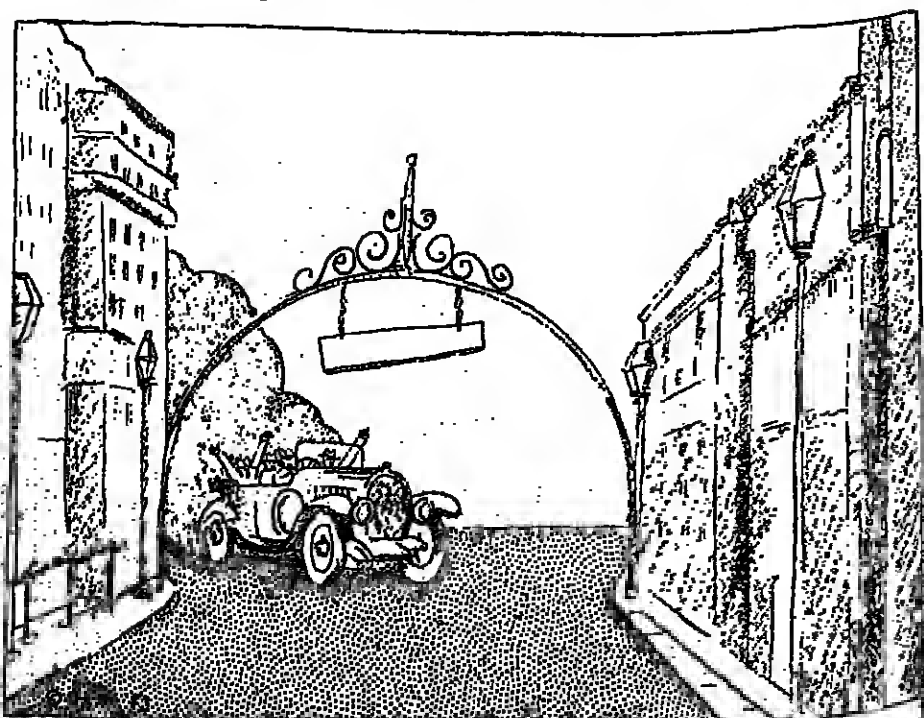
We were now near the house where my father-in-law, as an infant, had been carried on a pillow away from the flames that had burned his family's home. At the time, his father was in the business of transporting wool—on the backs of camels from the woods, by rail to the coast and then by ship to India. His mother, defying orders to stay put, pawned a gold watch and with three small children, one in baby in arms, went from the east coast to the west coast by boat, and then by horse-drawn coach to Kalgoorlie, then a tent town in the desert.

Only the day before I had been in Tokyo, and now, on a journey through time, I was experiencing again a sense of the frontier similar to the one I encountered in my earlier travels through some wide-open parts of the United States.

Our stopover in Kalgoorlie was coming to a close when a car full of shouting people black and unshaven and wearing old hats, appeared on the wide street. It was my first look at Australian aborigines, and I could see that they too had traveled a long road across the desert where they had been hunting and gathering berries and roots and seeds. They reminded me of Japan's minority group, the Ainu. Like the Australian aborigines, the nomadic life of the Ainu ended at the fringes of our civilization, where they even were required to adopt Japanese names.

But was it only the Ainu people who had lost their identity, I asked myself? I was born in Vietnam, schooled in Japan, university educated in the US, and married to an Australian—am I Japanese? Resoundingly, I answer yes. Yet, isn't it also? Zen teaches that to possess (an identity) is not to possess.

Catching the last leg of the overnight Indian-Pacific train that crosses Australia from the eastern Pacific Ocean coast to the western Indian Ocean shores, we sped back to Perth, the state capital. The music of a vast outback and a rugged history was now a lullaby and I was asleep.



# Space holds key to growth and adventure

By Philip K. Chapman  
 Special to WorldPaper

BOSTON—The lunar landing module sits quietly in the sunlight at "Lunar Landing Base." Nothing has changed since Astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin left for the moon, 14 years ago. It is a time-honored memorial to the dream of spaceflight.

Since then, it has been a frustrating and a wide-eyed impression that spaceflight is an enormously expensive and little practical value, and that further adventures in space can be postponed until after pressing terrestrial problems are solved.

At the same time, an extensive literature of despair has arisen. A strictly finite world product, so the argument goes, will be divided among rapidly increasing numbers of people. If desperate need cannot be met by increasing production—problem itself because of ecological constraints and resource exhaustion—then the world must take from the wealthy, and the wealthy will resist. Many nations will be tempted to acquire and use nuclear weapons, for they are great equalizers, readily affordable. According to this scenario, even if we can prevent the mushroom clouds from sprouting, the pollution problems will be solved by pestilence or war.

There is, however, a basic error in this scenario. We are not limited to this one planet. Given the will to undertake engineering enterprises, space technology can greatly expand the available base, and polluting industries can be located off-planet.

As one example, space technology can make solar energy a practical source of electric power on a scale sufficient to meet foreseeable worldwide needs. A solar array in geosynchronous orbit (the orbit used by Comsat) is illuminated virtually continuously. It can thus produce up to ten times as much energy as a similar array on Earth, which is limited by nightfall and bad weather.

Studies of the Solar Power Satellite (SPS) by the US Department of Energy and NASA have revealed no significant impediments to its construction and operation. The investment needed to develop it is on the order of US\$50 billion, comparable to the cost of the North Sea oilfield. The system is inherently foolproof and given sufficient development funds, the first SPS could be up and running in 15 years.

where the resources are. The ecology movement has a vision of our planet as a garden, but the attempt to create landscapes innocent of chimneys must lead to catastrophe, unless the chimneys can be located elsewhere.

Space systems are of course already important in the management of Earth. Weather satellites help farmers, and other remote-sensing systems can aid in crop inventories, in early detection of plant epidemics, in snowpack measurement for irrigation forecasts, in finding new fishing grounds and in prospecting for energy and minerals. Comsats (communication satellites) are essential to coordination of worldwide activities, and the new breed of direct-broadcast television satellites will soon bring information and education and entertainment to anybody anywhere who has a cheap receiver.

However, the true promise of space will not be realized until off-planet enterprises are undertaken on a much larger scale.

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Energy is only one of the resources available off-planet. The Moon and the asteroids promise rich new sources of minerals, for use on Earth and in space. If

these projects seem fantastic, it is only because of the misconception that spaceflight is inherently a costly proposition. It is true that a launch to orbit in the space shuttle costs about \$2000/kilogram—and there are few industries that can afford that kind of freight charge. Because of this cost, most of the presently profitable uses of space are limited to the gathering or transfer of information, which is weightless. (Note that beamed energy, as in the SPS, is also weightless.)

But launch costs can be reduced considerably if the scale of the program can be increased. Only four shuttles are being built, for example, and the schedule for the next few years calls for intervals of weeks or months between launches. But eventually, the cost of launch to orbit will be well below \$10/kilogram.

Space advocates often deplore the militarization of space, but it is important to distinguish carefully between destabilizing uses of space (such as nuclear weapons in orbit, ready for attack without warning) and those uses which improve the chances of avoiding war. Without the intelligence provided by reconnaissance satellites, for example, it is very probable that mutual US-Soviet suspicions would have led to World War III long ago.

Military investment in space is about to increase dramatically because of space-based ballistic missile defense, which were endorsed by US President Reagan in March. His proposal was immediately criticized as a "Star Wars" fantasy, but in fact there is very little doubt that such defenses can be built. By their very nature, these defenses are global: they protect every nation from aggression by any other nation. In order to reach this goal safely, cooperation is essential to ensure that neither side gains too much of a lead in development since defensive systems could aid a first-strike capability. Although many hazards remain, the way is at least open to a defensively stable world, one in which missiles are "impotent and obsolete." Growth in military systems

can also benefit commercial uses of space, by increasing traffic to orbit and thus lowering costs.

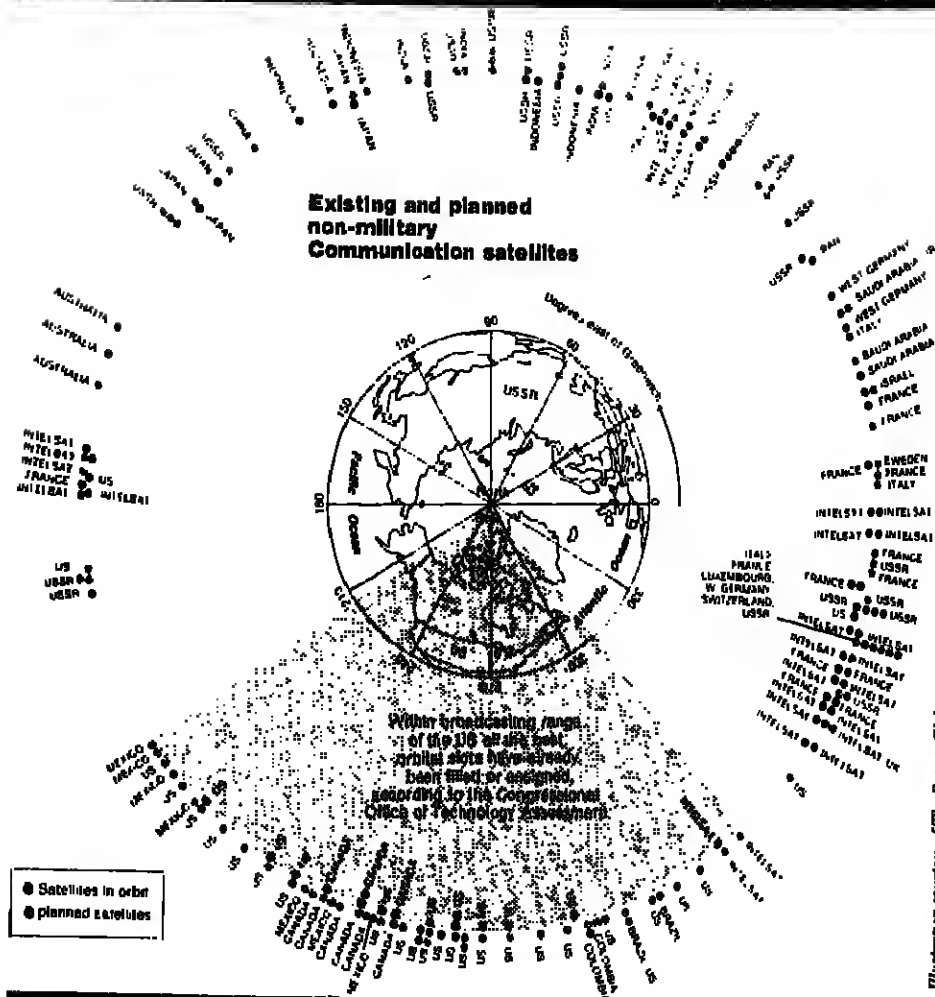
Improved international arrangements are needed for sharing both the costs and the benefits of space industrialization. At present, many Third World nations are attempting to extract payments from the spacefaring nations. Some equatorial nations have claimed ownership of the segments of geosynchronous orbit above their territories and have demanded rent from owners of Comsats located there. There have been many attempts to restrict Comsat frequency and orbital slot assignments. Many insist that space resources should be declared "the common heritage of mankind," which means that investors in space should pay royalties on any benefits.

Third World obstructionism is misguided. In practice, attempts to tax space activities can raise little revenue but may discourage development. Unless terrestrial limits to growth can be relaxed, there is very little hope for many poorer nations. Those nations who see space merely as a potential source of unearned royalties will be left behind as the focus of industry shifts out into the solar system. The goal is to help smaller nations to become participants in this effort, not parasite on it. Projects such as Earthport (see page 4) are a much more promising approach.

Space offers unlimited frontiers, the possibility of continued economic growth, and an outlet for the aspirations of the young and adventurous. We can take the path to the stars, or we can procrastinate while society starts a long slide back down to barbarism. The choice is ours.

Philip K. Chapman, a former NASA scientist astronaut (an Australian, he was the first foreign astronaut in the US space program), is a senior staff member of Arthur D. Little, Inc., and president of the LS Society, an international organization devoted to encouraging space development.





## Earthport: An idea whose time may never come

By Mark Frazier  
Special to WorldPaper

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On the face of it, international cooperation in space seems so logical. It would both save money and open up space resources on a global scale.

Following such logic, space scientists from both developed and developing countries got together in 1976 to begin defining the optimal characteristics of an international space launch facility.

The research, called the Earthport Project and conducted under the auspices of the Washington-based, nonprofit Sabre Foundation, came up with three cost-saving suggestions. The first was to locate the launch site near the equator, where the earth's rotational momentum gives extra velocity to boosters.

The second suggestion was to make the launch site international, rather than to duplicate each country's governmental and commercial ground facilities. And, finally, the researchers came up with a further incentive for nations to use such an international facility: it should be surrounded by a major "freepoint" or tax-free trade zone.

Eleven developing countries responded favorably to the Earthport Project, including such equatorial and non-equatorial nations as Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Sudan.

A damper was put on the project, however, by the US State Department, which, together with the Commerce Department, controls the export of US space technology. The proliferation of launch capabilities, according to State Department spokesmen, would increase global instability since launch systems can be used for weapons delivery as well as for peaceful uses. Because Earthport anticipated support from US aerospace corporations, and since the State Department would step in if any transfers of technology from the corporations were considered, prospects faded.

Washington now has new reasons to reconsider its concerns, however. A West German company, OTTAG, developed an equatorial site several years ago in Zaire; European governments and industries have a launch site in French Guiana; India operates a launch center at Sriharikota and Brazil has begun preparations for a multi-billion dollar launch complex in Maranhao. The proliferation of launch systems that Washington feared is now well underway—but on a national rather than an internationally coordinated basis.

Mark Frazier is executive director of policy programs for the Sabre Foundation and a member of the editorial board of World Space News.

## Rocketry: The first 800 years

**1200:** Chinese use gunpowder to propel arrows that explode on landing. The knowledge of gunpowder and use of simple rockets spreads to the Middle East and Europe by the end of the century.

**1610:** Robert Hooke, an English natural philosopher, invents the first rocket engine.

**1686:** Robert Hooke, an English natural philosopher, invents the first rocket engine.

**1784:** The precursor to the German V-2 rocket, with newly developed guidance systems, attains an altitude of 75 miles.

**1957:** Sputnik, the first artificial Earth satellite, is placed in orbit by the Soviet Union on October 4. In November, the USSR sends up the first animal in space, the dog Laika.

**1958:** The United States orbits its first manned satellite on February 20, with astronaut John Glenn at the controls.

**1961:** The USSR achieves the first successful unmanned soft landing on the moon on January 31.

**1967:** The American space effort suffers a setback when astronauts Gherman Titov and Vladimir Komarov die in a flash fire aboard their spacecraft as it is prepared for launch on January 27. In April, the first death directly attributed to space travel occurs when cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov's parachute fails to deploy properly during reentry.

**1969:** American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin set foot on the moon.

**1971:** A Soviet robot probe successfully lands on Venus.

**1973:** An American robot probe successfully lands on Mars.

## Nationalism limits space

By Valora Leister  
Special to WorldPaper

SAO PAULO—Little-noticed but powerful barriers erected by the superpowers are preventing the less industrialized countries from making the most of space resources. The major barrier has to do with the sharing of technology—the systems that launch satellites for peaceful uses are the same ones that launch warheads and surveillance and military communications satellites. And the military rivalry between the US and the USSR keeps them from divulging their respective technologies to any but their closest allies.

In short, industrialized countries treat Third World countries not as partners with whom they will share their know-how, but as clients who might buy space services and basic hardware—and they are unlikely to change this attitude.

International treaties on space thus have a noble but empty ring. Along with some 90 other countries, both the US and the USSR signed the 1967 Outer Space Treaty which declares that outer space is the "province of mankind," that there is no national sovereignty in outer space and that activities in the space frontier shall consider the interests of all nations. Over three-quarters of the satellites orbiting Earth today are military.

The overriding obstacle preventing nations from cooperating in space is nationalism, and that is not limited to the superpowers. Almost without exception, all countries approach space on the fundamental basis of their narrow national interests.

The two questions that arise, then, are: what are the alternatives for Third World

countries who depend on the superpowers for technological know-how; and how might the international community discourage confrontation and increase cooperation in outer space?

A major deterrent to Third World countries, of course, is lack of resources. Over the long run the less well-off countries need to develop their industrial capabilities, perhaps through regional efforts like the European Common Market. To ensure their participation in space in the meantime, they might want to turn to the European Space Agency as a model. The 11-member group has succeeded in stimulating regional cooperation in space by combining their technical and financial resources.

Even in market-based countries, space activities are dominated by national governments because of the enormous financial resources needed and because of the strategic uses of the technology. If government restrictions on private initiatives were reduced, the logical result would be a greater development of commercial and productive scientific enterprises.

Finally, developing nations could reduce their defense dependency on the superpowers by supporting an international monitoring agency. Rather than depending on satellites operated by individual countries to monitor military moves on Earth, an international monitoring satellite could do the job. Such a monitoring agency could be financed through membership fees from countries wishing to augment their security.

Valora Leister, a Brazilian, is an attorney for the Inter-American Development Bank and a member of the World Space Club's executive committee. The views expressed are her own.

## India spends millions to be on its own

By Arun Chacko  
Associate Editor  
in South Asia

NEW DELHI—Back in July 1980 an Indian rocket roared out of its launching pad on the southern coast, about 100 miles north of Madras. As it streaked through the clear blue sky over the calm Bay of Bengal, it made a little bit of history for the developing nations.

The SLV 3 (for Satellite Launch Vehicle) rocket shot into space and flawlessly placed in the intended orbit a Rohini satellite. With that India joined a very exclusive club of six nations.

Significantly, the rocket was wholly made by technicians at the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), at Trivandrum, and the satellite had been fabri-

cated by their counterparts at Bangalore. And almost all the components that went into both the rocket and the satellite were indigenously made.

The July 1980 launch was followed by yet another successful attempt. When last April 17, a second indigenously made SLV 3 rocket correctly placed a locally manufactured Rohini satellite into orbit. India's space program came of age.

By Third World standards, India's space program is fairly old. Major efforts commenced with the first Indian communications satellite, called Aryabhata, back in 1975. It was followed by three other satellites: Bhaskara, in 1976; Apple, in 1981; and INSAT, in 1982. However, all these largely foreign-made satellites were launched for India by other countries.

India's space program went truly indigenous with the SLV series. But by no means was it smooth sailing. The first SLV 3 flight, on August 10, 1979, was a disaster. The fourth stage of the rocket, along with its technological payload, crashed into the Bay of Bengal five minutes after blast off. However, the second and third launches in 1980 and 1983 met with considerably more success.

While there is justifiable pride in the country's space achievements, critics complain that millions have been spent on what they claim to be an unjustifiably expensive program. The cost of each SLV launch has been estimated at \$7 million. The four-stage rocket alone costs \$1.5 million.

However, Mrs. Gandhi's priorities seem quite clear. Speaking at the launching of the third SLV 3, at Sriharikota, in April, she said that spending money on the space effort "is like educating children: there will be no immediate results, they will come later."

**1962:** The United States orbits its first manned satellite on February 20, with astronaut John Glenn at the controls.

**1965:** While in Earth orbit, cosmonaut Aleksei Leonov performs the first spacewalk. In November, France becomes the third nation in space with the launching of its Diamant rocket.

**1967:** The American space effort suffers a setback when astronauts Gherman Titov and Vladimir Komarov die in a flash fire aboard their spacecraft as it is prepared for launch on January 27. In April, the first death directly attributed to space travel occurs when cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov's parachute fails to deploy properly during reentry.

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## From caravels to space ships—the urge to explore

By Hamlet F. Paoletti  
Senior Editor

BOSTON—Remember that famous space photo, with the Earth floating alone, a small world lost in the unknown infinity? That's surprisingly similar to how the Greeks, the Homeric Greeks of many centuries ago, saw the world.

Of course, what they called "world" was something much smaller in size, but the concept of a known world surrounded by an unknown infinity was the same in their time as it is today. It has not always been that way, though. During the Renaissance, man was in control, and all the "world" was conquered. But now the Space Age has launched us back to a Greek view of the universe.

Such is the opinion of Mauricio Obregon, a Colombian who describes himself as an "historian and navigator." He is also an engineer, a member of the Board of Overseers at Harvard University, the man who in 1965 established the world's light plane speed record, and who in 1982 was the Colombian delegate to Jacques Cousteau's Amazonian research project. But, more important, he is the adventurer who retraced under sail and in light planes the voyages of the great discoverers. He followed the routes of the Argonauts, of Odysseus, the Vikings, Columbus, Vesputi, Pinzon, Magellan, Cabot. And he was at NASA's Houston Space Control Center during some of the most important US space flights. Recently, during one of his visits to Harvard University we had a chance to talk with him.

"In my view, the astronauts of our era are the direct descendants of the

ancient Greek and Polynesian navigators and of the later Renaissance discoverers," he said. "I think there is a strong continuum in man's urge to discover, to change the scale of the universe."

"I must explain that I make a distinction between discovering, which is changing the scale of the world in a large sense, and simply exploring, which is bringing in the details. And that's why I don't hesitate to make the jump—we are talking of quantum jumps—from the early Greek and Polynesian navigators to the age of the caravels, those small ships that revolutionized navigation in the Renaissance, and from there to the present US and Soviet space programs, with the Salyut and Columbia spaceships as the modern versions of those ancient ships."

"In between these ages there have been very important navigational explorations but no great quantum jump that has changed the scale of our universes. It's interesting that the Russians today, when

they speak of a space capsule of any sort, use a beautiful word: they call it 'caravels.' That ties it all together."

A seasoned skin, a white patriarchal beard and a steady decisiveness underline Mauricio Obregon's authority, the kind of authority that comes from having done it, not from only knowing about it. Discreet, he is a man for whom it is important to be well dressed, but though currently holding the position of Colombian ambassador-at-large in the Caribbean he seems to be more at ease in an elegant sport shirt than in a formal dinner jacket. With polite enthusiasm he elaborates on different views of the world, taking his time to make sidelong forays into mythology and the Second World War.

"I very strongly feel that these jumps in discovery are the result of a specific frame of mind of that particular culture and that, at the same time, immediately, they produce a change in that attitude. The Greeks, the Homeric Greeks, lived in

a small island world. Their view of the universe, before they started long-range navigation, was a ring of green earth that protected an internal sea. And this ring of earth was surrounded by an infinite ocean which fed the sea through the two rivers of Ocean, one in the East and one in the West. It seems clear to me that these rivers of Ocean are, on the one hand, the Hellespont and the Bosphorus, through which winter still pours into the Mediterranean. At the other end it comes in through the Strait of Gibraltar.

"In this tight little world, surrounded by an empty infinite, the Greeks developed their capacity to bring order into things by using myths to explain them, something that later became science. This is their way of explaining why thunder comes off the top of Mt. Olympus. And from myths grow legends which are stories made up of myths that eventually become history. So in a sense they peopled this empty space, and from that grew their wonderful mythology."

"I think it is important to notice that they felt that they lived with the gods. Gods, demigods, centaurs and nymphs, these were all related family-wise and in every way, in an unbroken hierarchy that went from the lowest slave all the way up to Zeus. This gave them a special kind of attachment and let them try and explore the unknown. I think this drive was behind the Argonauts sailing the length of the Black Sea and finding out that beyond this river of Ocean, the Bosphorus, there was not the great Ocean but just another sea. And later Odysseus sailing all the way to Gibraltar and coming back East again. That was the first jump from the small island world to a much larger Eurasian scope, from the Caucasus to Gibraltar."

Mauricio Obregon speaks with the low-key ease and confidence of a much experienced professor—which he is, teaching History of the Discoveries at the University of the Andes, in Bogota, Colombia—but the subject matter is too close to his heart, and sparks of emotion fly with sudden arm movements.

"The next step was the Renaissance—the high Renaissance of Michelangelo, Charles V, the Spanish discoveries and the great changes brought about by Luther and Erasmus. All these things were going on simultaneously. This was a time when man wanted to possess everything, to embrace the world, and therefore to circumnavigate the Earth. And this is given to the age by Magellan and El Cano. That ended the island world. The Renaissance has a complete world, and God and his court are up in the clouds. They were perfect and therefore less real than the imperfect gods of Greece. That is the world we inherited. A finite world."

"What's interesting to me is that as we leave our world today and go out into space, I think we come back to a view rather like that of the Greeks. The famous photograph that shows the little Earth alone in a vast space is really very much like the Greek world, a patch of land and a known sea surrounded by an infinite space-ocean."



Jason (seated) was the leader of the first discoverers, the Argonauts.



## Japan flies on borrowed wings

By Yoshiko Sakurai  
Associate Editor  
in Northeast Asia

TOKYO—Even though Japan dreams of a large-scale space program, and has increased funding for space-related activities by more than 800 percent in the past ten years, it still lags far behind the Soviet Union and the United States.

While all of Japan's scientific probes are launched on Japanese rockets, it depends on the US for the launching of most of its heavier commercial satellites. Japan is the fifth nation to own its own communications satellite, and its recent launching was the first time the country launched a commercial satellite by means of a domestic rocket.

The new satellite, Sakura, is in stationary orbit over the equator, and is designed to improve TV and electronic mail links between the major and isolated islands of Japan. Three-quarters of its telephone circuits are geared for emergency use in the event of natural disasters like typhoons.

Sakura is expensive. At approximately US\$88 million, it costs roughly three times more than similar American satellites launched from the space shuttle. Yet Sakura is much smaller than American satellites and capable of fewer functions. And Japanese engineers have managed to give Sakura a life span of only two to three years.

Japan relies heavily on purchases from the US for much of its sophisticated space technology. Sakura, for example, was built with 85 percent of its components coming from foreign sources—a great improvement over earlier satellites, but still well below Japanese goals.

## Soviet satellite saves lives

By Novosti Press Agency  
Special to WorldPaper

MOSCOW—The need to set up a world-wide satellite search-and-rescue system was prompted by life itself. Despite the best efforts of individual countries and international organizations, the incidence of air crashes and shipwrecks remains high—in 1978, for example, 478 ships were lost, claiming about 2000 lives. According to some estimates, if a rescue takes more than two days, only one in ten victims will survive. Satellites can pinpoint distress signals with both speed and accuracy.

In June 1982, the Soviet Union launched Cosmos 1889, equipped to try out a system of locating ships and planes in distress. The international project was developed by Soviet, US, Canadian and French experts. A measure of its success can be judged from what it accomplished in one month, September 10 to October 10, 1982. Data relayed from the orbiting craft helped determine the whereabouts of three air crashes and one shipwreck. Seven people—four Canadian citizens,

two US nationals and one Briton were saved as a result.

The project is made up of two independent, but complementary, systems: the Soviet COSPAS (cooperation in space) and the American-Canadian-French SARSAT (search and rescue satellite). Each system consists of emergency radio buoys (mounted on ships, planes and helicopters) and radioelectronic equipment aboard the spacecraft to receive distress signals and to process and relay them to Earth, ground data reception stations and national control centers. Eventually, four satellites will be launched by the US and the USSR.

Currently there are only ten ground stations in the network, three in the USSR, five in the US and one each in Canada and France. British and Norwegian scientists now are preparing to join the project, and when the system is fully operational, it will be open to all countries.

Novosti Press Agency is an official agency of the USSR.

Even the three Japanese manufacturers with contracts from Japan's National Space Development Agency obtain their know-how from Hughes, Ford and General Electric. But for military reasons, Washington refuses to transfer much of the most sophisticated technology at any price. Some of Japan's purchases are "black-boxed" so that Japanese engineers cannot learn how they work.

The nation's space scientists are forced to face the reality that Japan does not have complete control over its aerospace program, and must continue to purchase foreign space equipment and try to catch up by "digesting" borrowed technology.

"That's the only way," says Takaji Kuroda, general manager of the space development division of the NEC Corporation, "because our government's spending for space is roughly 3 percent of America's—we cannot even attempt to develop our own technology."

## European efforts in space get a lift

By Michael Parrott  
Special to WorldPaper

PARIS—The European Space Agency gained a new lease on life with the successful launch June 16 of an Ariane rocket, but its future is still uncertain.

Having had two failures in its last six attempted launches, the 11-nation agency consortium needs more success if it is to convince customers that it can reliably deliver their satellites into orbit. Though not a launch, the performance of the European-built Spacelab, due to be carried into orbit by the American space shuttle later this year, will give the agency a further chance to prove its mettle.

It was ten years ago that the Europeans decided to set up the agency following growing problems with the two existing European space bodies, ESRO (European Space Research Organization) and ELDO (European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization). At the same time, ESA decided to adopt the French-designed Ariane launcher as Europe's answer to American and Soviet domination of the space launcher business.

Though the program has been plagued with problems, ESA's multinational approach to financing space projects is unique and may serve as a model to other countries that cannot afford such projects by themselves.

Based in Paris, ESA also has technical establishments at Noordwijk in Holland, Darmstadt in West Germany, and in Frascati, Italy. The basic development of Ariane has cost some US\$940 million and other elements of the program have cost over \$500 million more. Spacelab has already cost nearly \$1 billion.

Member states contribute to the agency's general and scientific budget—approximately \$200 million is proposed for this year—according to their national income. But when it comes to other agency projects, adding up to another \$500 million in 1983, each country can choose what to contribute. Thus, France alone pays 55 percent of the cost of Ariane and West Germany pays 20 percent, while 33

percent of Spacelab is financed by West Germany.

The importance of those two programs is obvious. If Ariane can establish itself as a reliable rocket launcher, Europe will no longer have to depend on the US for putting its satellites into orbit. Commercial factors are also important, with 21 firm orders already received for the launcher once the marketing body, Arianeop, takes over in March 1984.

But ESA is not just Ariane and Spacelab. There is also a major telecommunications program in which the British are playing a key role. After the successful American launch of its overseas telecommunications satellite in 1978, the agency is planning to launch five European communications satellites that will be designed mainly to improve international telephone communications.

The Europeans already receive and process data from American Earth observation satellites, such as Landsat, but they are now planning a remote sensing satellite of their own for ocean observation to be launched in 1987, and one for land observation in the 1990s. The agency has already lifted two meteorological satellites, and plans to put three more into orbit by 1990.

Although ESA members are increasingly concerned with commercial spin-offs from the program, fundamental research remains the core of the agency's work. Since 1980, 13 scientific satellites have been launched, the latest being the x-ray observatory satellite placed in orbit last May by an American Delta rocket. And the agency is working on a space look at Haley's Comet when it reappears in 1985-1986.

ESA is also participating in two American projects—the space telescope due to be put in space in 1985, and the international solar/polar mission planned for 1988.

Michael Parrott is a freelance writer who has written articles on space for the *Times* and other major publications.

## The new entrepreneurs are aiming really high

By Anthony Westell  
Associate Editor  
in North America

NEW YORK—While working as a young aerospace engineer, David W. Thomson saw an opportunity in space—neither the government nor the major corporations seemed to be exploiting the United States' world lead in space technology. So he decided to become one of the first private entrepreneurs to do so.

Now, at 29, Thomson is president of Orbital Systems Corporation, a new company hustling to beat the competition to the profitable job of putting new generations of communications satellites into orbit.

"Space represents the next commercial frontier," he says with boyish enthusiasm in an interview squeezed between meetings in the New York offices of Rothschild, Inc., one of the bankers backing his enterprise.

Thomson's early experience with both the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and with major corporations convinced him that while the United States was losing its lead in many traditional industries, it was also failing to develop new industries based on space technology. So he decided to go to the Harvard Business School to learn what it would take to create a private company to do this job.

At about the same time, the US government was curbing NASA's budget, urging it to concentrate on the space shuttle and to draw private enterprise into other developments. NASA wanted advice on how to attract private capital, and Thomson was eager to supply it. With two other students at the Harvard Business School, Scott L. Webster, 30, and Bruce W. Ferguson, 28, both now vice presidents of Orbital Systems Corporation, he undertook for NASA a study which served also as a Harvard thesis.

Some of his professors were not quite sure what to make of the project. "They think TV is just a passing fad," laughs Thomson. But the three students were able to convince the school that starting a business based in space would be much the same as doing business on earth—finding markets, seeking appropriate technology, working with government, calculating risks and so on.

Some of his professors were not quite sure what to make of the project. "They think TV is just a passing fad," laughs Thomson. But the three students were able to convince the school that starting a business based in space would be much the same as doing business on earth—finding markets, seeking appropriate technology, working with government, calculating risks and so on.

One of the findings in the study, not surprisingly, was that among the things needed were entrepreneurs willing to take risks to develop space.

The next step for the three young entrepreneurs was to start their company. They were helped by some wealthy businessmen in Texas and California, who had created the Space Foundation of Houston to encourage private investment in space development. These businessmen were willing to buy a piece of the action in the new Orbital enterprise in

the hopes that it might turn out to be the next IBM or Xerox. More financing came from Rothschild and other banks, and the new company expects to need some \$30 million before it starts to earn returns in 1986.

The income will come from boosting communications satellites into space for customers in the US and abroad. The goal is to be first with the best system for put-

## Scientists listen to the stars for signs of intelligent life

By Patrick Marshall  
Assistant Editor

BOSTON—With current technology we could now send an interstellar telegram to planet 1000 light years away at a cost of only about \$1 per word—a far cheaper way to communicate than by sending a spaceship.

Since we don't know where to send such a telegram, however, scientists engaged in the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI), have been listening for transmissions from other civilizations. Earth has only had the necessary technology for the past 20 years, and SETI researchers are guessing that other civilizations with interstellar communications capabilities would have been in the business longer and may have already been sending signals for some time.

In spite of the relative cheapness of interstellar communications, however, the search for radio signals from space has only recently been pursued in a serious way in the United States. Previous attempts have been "one-shot" affairs undertaken by private groups or universities. But now NASA, the government's space agency, is joining in the search.

According to Jill Tartar, an astronomer at NASA's Ames Research Center in California, two major projects covering eight million radio frequencies will be started up in the next few months.



Six-year-old Jacob Horowitz points to the feed-horn of the Harvard radio telescope.

Another major American effort in SETI research was recently initiated by scientists at Harvard University. Using an 84-foot radiotelescope, the Harvard group is scanning the skies 24 hours a day in search of signals from other civilizations.

Paul Horowitz, director of the Harvard project, is optimistic about the eventual success of SETI efforts, but cautions that "anybody who guesses when [contact will be made] would be fool."

Even if intelligent life exists on planets revolving around many of the 200 billion stars in our galaxy alone, actually establishing contact could take many years. SETI researchers estimate that at least one million star systems would have to be examined before they expect to find positive signals.

ting into orbit a new and larger breed of satellite with the capacity to relay communications to small, cheap, mobile Earth stations—that is to say, dishes about 18 inches across, costing \$100 to \$200, and mounted in offices, homes, cars and airplanes.

It will, says Thomson, begin a new era in communications. One such satellite, M-Sat, is now being developed for NASA and the Canadian Department of Communications. It will have wings 100 feet across, carry two 40-foot dish antennas and weigh about 5000 pounds. The problem will be to boost it into orbit about 22,000 miles above the earth—the most valuable real estate in the solar system, explains Thomson, because in that orbit satellites do not change their position in relation to the earth.

NASA's space shuttle can lift the satellite maybe 200 miles above the earth, but what is then needed is a transfer orbit stage to boost it up from the shuttle and into its proper orbit.

This is where Thomson's company comes in. Under a deal with NASA announced in April, it is raising the private capital to finance the building and testing of such a transfer orbit stage system. It should be ready in 1986.

NASA can now abandon its own expensive development project and concentrate on the shuttle. And, says Thomson, the shuttle and his company's transfer orbit stage, working together, will be a more economical way of putting satellites into space than foreign competitors are likely to produce. That should preserve the US lead in space technology and help to build new industries to replace the declining old ones.

250 stars. But, as Horowitz points out, to examine the one million stars necessary to provide a good chance of positive results would take 20 years of continuous telescope time.

The handful of SETI projects around the world have each taken different approaches by selecting different frequency ranges and band widths to search. One of the longest continuous searches has been that of Bob Dixon at Ohio State University.

Though no SETI project has ever discovered a confirmed signal from another civilization, Dixon's project, begun in 1973, has come up with the most famous unconfirmed one. In 1977, the project's scanner recorded a strong signal that lasted just as long as it would have taken a star to pass through the search field. Dixon feels certain that the signal was an artificial, not a natural, signal. Unfortunately it has never reappeared for confirmation.

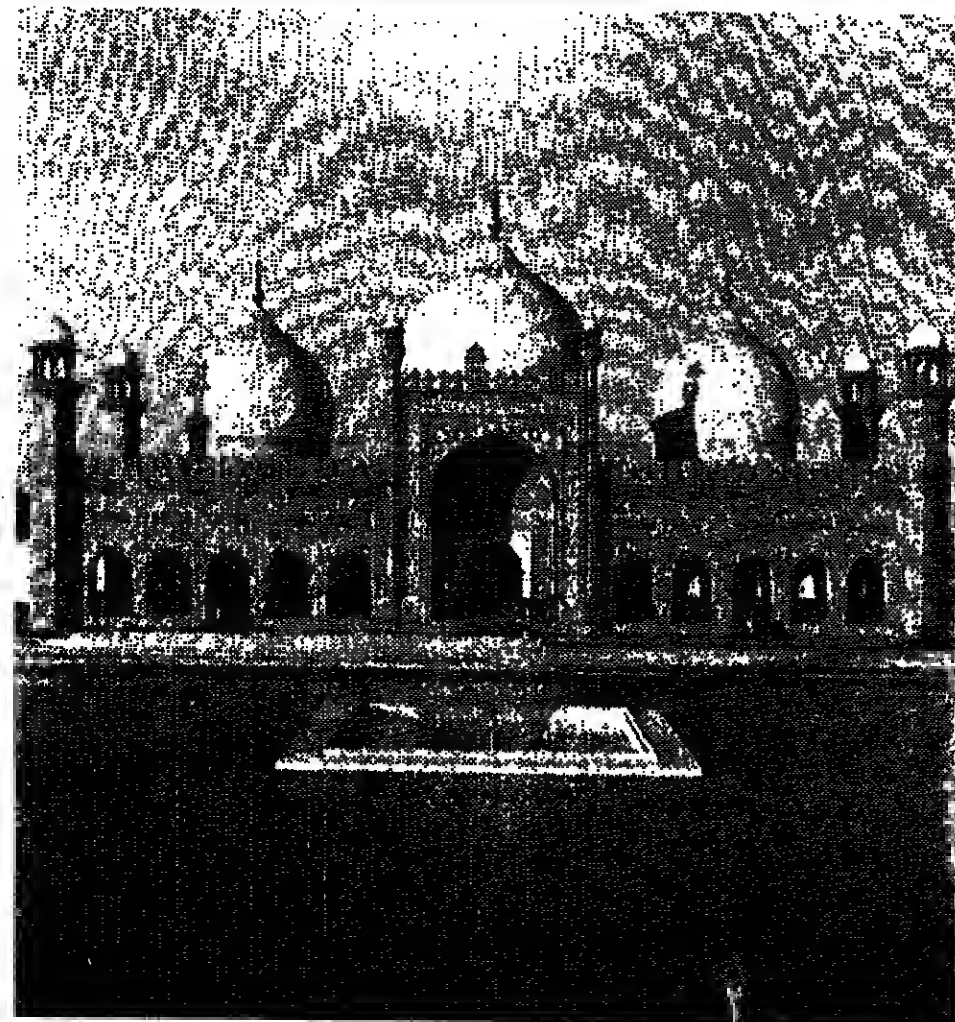
In addition to the United States, the Soviet Union has taken SETI research seriously. According to Vsevolod Troitsky, deputy director of the Gorky Research Radiophysical Institute, the Soviet Union is planning to enhance its past SETI efforts with the use of spaceborne radio telescopes and, within the next two years, the installation of an advanced multibeam antenna 1000 times more sensitive than current Soviet radiotelescopes.

Troitsky, like his American counterparts, does not expect quick results. "It is quite possible that we shall not receive extraterrestrial artificial signals for next ten, twenty or thirty years. It is a tremendously difficult task in no way will mean that 'it does not exist,'" he says. "It is in our art of search, reached the level of grandeur of tackling."



**FASTING** as a form of penitence and for cleansing body and soul is common to many cultures and religions. Feasting following the fast is too. What is for the world's largest religion, Christianity, the Easter feast has its rough equivalent in the feast of Id-Ul-Fitr for the 600 million Moslems of the Islamic world.

The feast of Id-Ul-Fitr falls on July 8-9 this year, immediately after the month-long Moslem fast of Ramadan according to the lunar calendar and on the sighting of the crescent moon in Saudi Arabia. It is observed by Sunni and Shia Moslem sects alike, though as in Baghdad and Oman they often attend different mosques. One special gathering place is the Badshahi Masjid Mosque in Lahore, Pakistan, one of the largest and most celebrated in the Moslem world.



By Samina Quraeshi  
Special to WorldPaper

My earliest memory of Ramadan is the melodious voice of the old fakir who roused us from slumber in the eerie grey before sunrise. He walked down our road each Ramadan morning between 3:00 and 4:00 a.m. calling, "Wake up, wake up, all ye faithful, prepare to fast, pray to Allah so you may be blessed. Wake up, wake up." He rattled our gate with his bamboo staff and the large household would come slowly to life.

Ramadan takes place in the ninth month of the Moslem year, which goes by a lunar calendar, and is the month when the Koran was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. Throughout the month Moslems eat only before sunrise and after sundown. The month ends with the Id-Ul-Fitr, the most joyous of Moslem festivals.

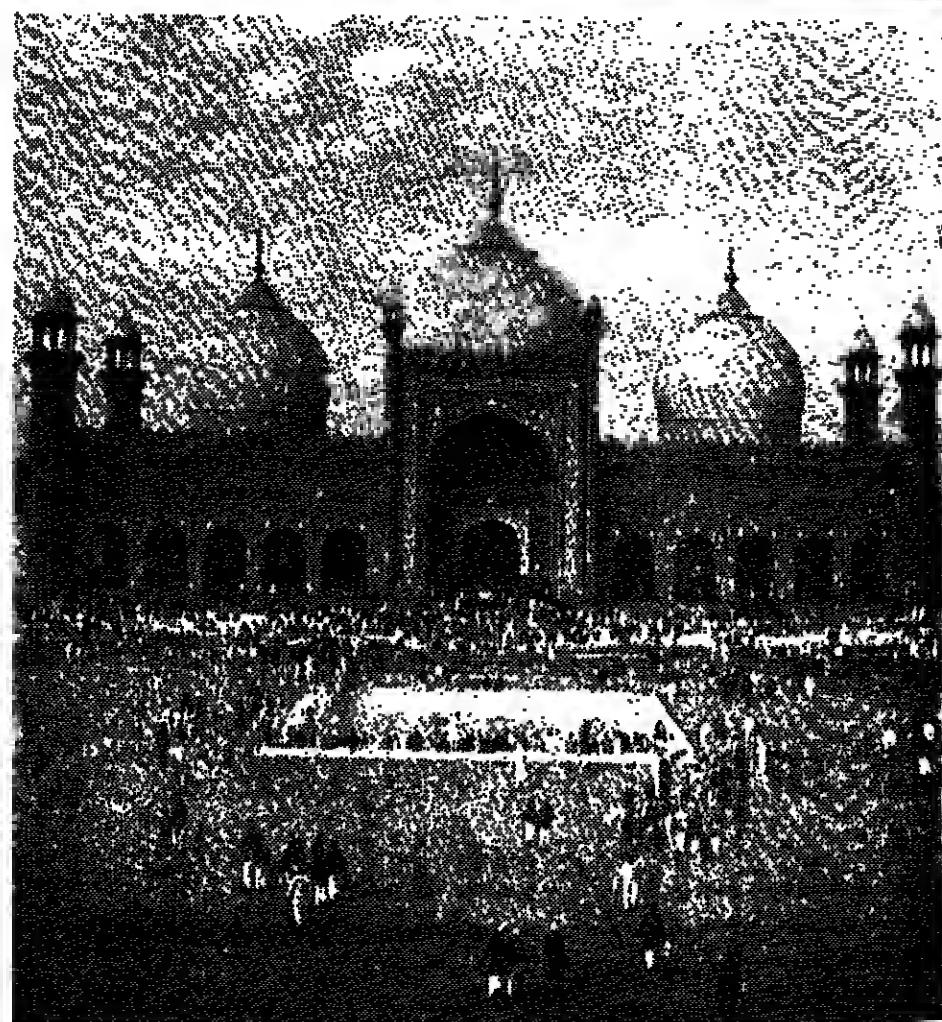
During Ramadan, the "Sehri" (breakfast) in our house would commence with pots of milky tea, fried breads, spiced vegetables and meat, eggs and fruit. The new day was heralded by the muezzin's call to prayer—the sonorous musical chant would echo all over the neighborhood sig-

naling the morning prayer and the beginning of the fast.

So, with the morning prayers done, the business of the day began. Shops and businesses had shorter working hours, schools were dismissed at midday and the family regrouped to offer prayers. Then the preparation for the "Iftar" began. This is the meal that breaks the fast. The sunset call to prayer announced the Iftar. Our neighborhood mosque turned on a siren and this shrill note sent all the members of our extended family—children, elders, servants and friends—scurrying to the table.

I took part in my first fast at age 7. I was, I was told, observing one of the five Pillars of Islam: faith, prayer, almsgiving, fasting and pilgrimage. The giving of alms is an important part of the end of the fast and thus comprised a second pillar. So this made my first formal participation in fast and feast an indelible part of my youth, my education and my religious experience.

Samina Quraeshi, a graphic designer, comes from Karachi, Pakistan.



#### BIRYANI

1-1/2 cups ghee/clarified butter  
3 cups basmati rice or long grain white rice washed and drained  
2 medium onions, peeled and sliced into thin slivers  
1/4 cup cashews  
1/4 cup almonds, sliced and blanched  
1 tablespoon (tbl.) chopped ginger root  
1 tbl. crushed garlic  
1 teaspoon (tsp.) cumin seeds  
1/4 tsp. cayenne pepper  
900 grams lean lamb or beef cut into cubes  
8 whole cloves  
6 peppercorns  
1/4 tsp. cardamom seeds  
1/4 tsp. nutmeg  
1-1/2 cups chicken stock  
1 cup yogurt  
1/2 tsp. saffron threads, soaked in 5 tbl. warm water  
2 tsp. salt

Bring 8 cups water and 1 tsp. salt to boil in a saucepan. Pour in rice. Cook for 10 minutes. Drain.

In a heavy casserole with lid, heat 3/4 cup ghee over moderate heat. Add sliced onions. Fry until golden brown.

Transfer the onions with slotted spoon to paper towels to drain. Fry nuts for 1 minute until lightly brown and transfer to a bowl.

Add ginger, garlic, cumin and cayenne to the ghee in the casserole and cook for 8 minutes or two.

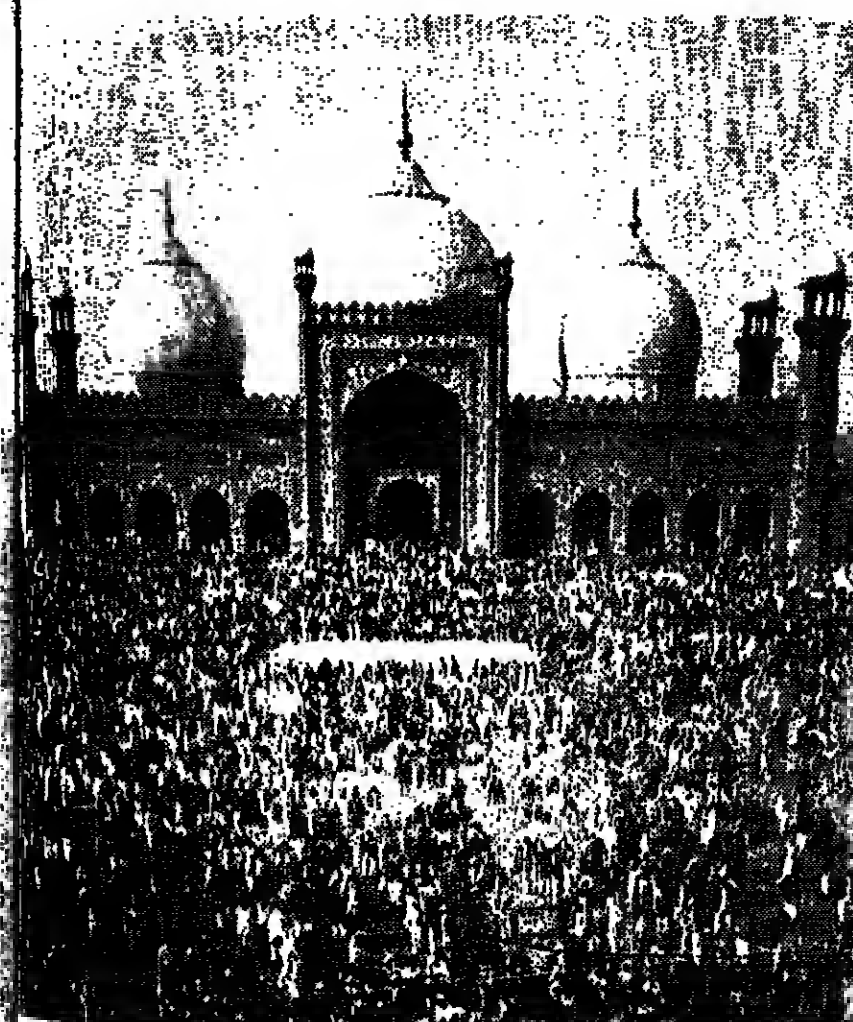
Place the cubes of meat in the casserole and brown on all sides. Stir in cinnamon, clove, peppercorns, cardamom seeds, 3/4 cup stock and 1/2 cup yogurt. Cover casserole and reduce heat. Cook for 15 minutes.

Transfer meat with slotted spoon to a bowl. Add stock and 1/2 cup yogurt to the cooking liquid left in the casserole, stir and transfer to another bowl. Wash and dry casserole.

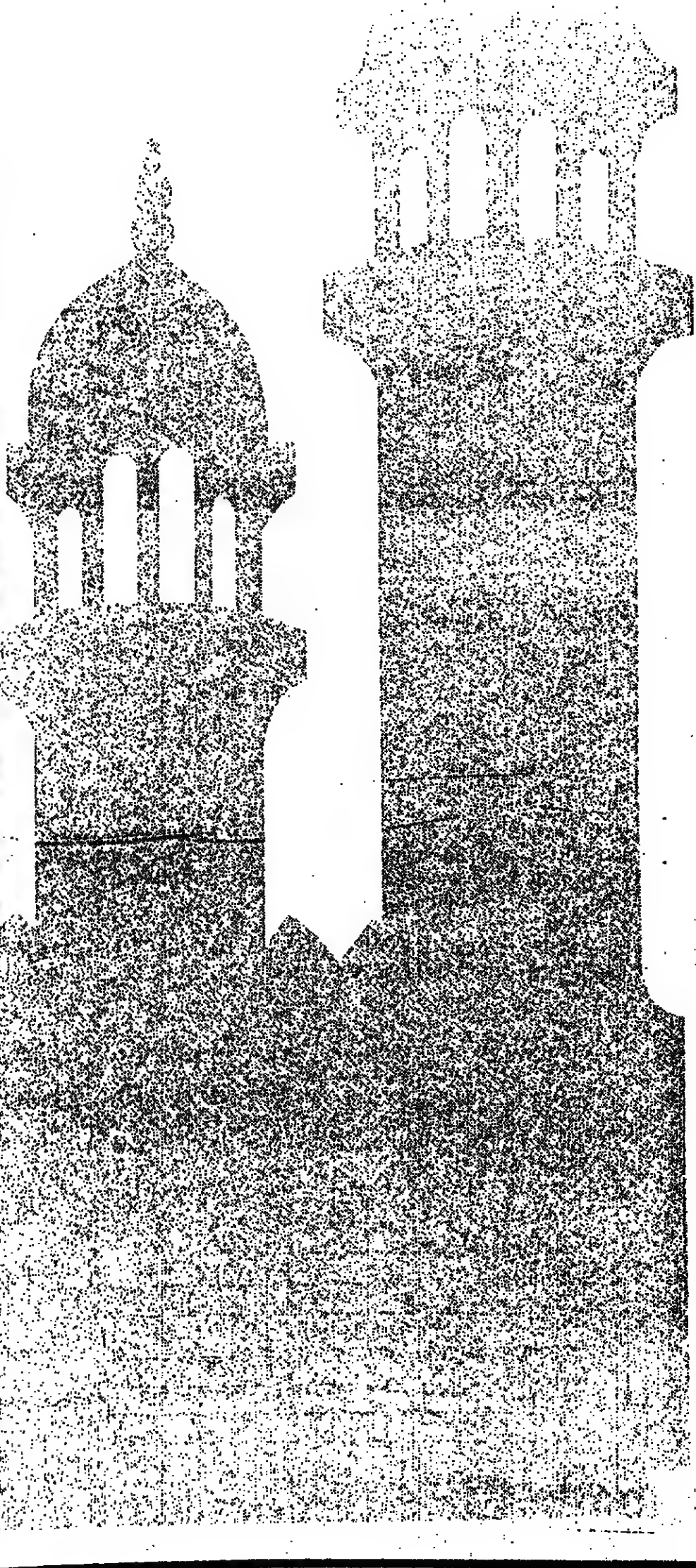
Preheat oven to 375°F (190°C). Pour 3 to 4 tbl. of ghee or butter in casserole. Pour in one-half of reserved rice in one layer. Add about a cup of liquid and stock, coating the inside of the casserole. Add another layer of the remaining rice, pour saffron water over it and finish with the meat. Sprinkle top with the remaining liquid.

Cover casserole and put back in the oven for 20 to 30 minutes until the liquid is absorbed and rice is tender.

To serve, sprinkle the top with fried onions and nuts.



## Id-Ul-Fitr: The feast of alms



Badshahi Masjid is the famous Mosque in Lahore built by Shah Jahan, the Moghul emperor of India, in 1673. The building is red sandstone, inlaid with white marble. The roof has three huge white marble domes.

From the main entrance, one climbs dozens of steps to the courtyard of the Mosque where the Friday prayers are held. The call to prayer is sung from the four corner minarets that rise to about 100 feet.

Each person who arrives leaves off the worldly dust by washing his shoes at the door to the Mosque.

Men and women of all ages and social backgrounds and walks of life. He bows to the ground with the understanding that all Moslems are equal.

Prayer is performed in concentric circles focusing their attention and spiritual attention on the source of their Spiritual Word, the Kaaba in Mecca.



# Oil spill is ultimate weapon in Iran-Iraq war

By William O. Beeman  
Special to WorldPaper

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—A new weapon has been added to the political arsenal of states at war—the capability to wreak environmental havoc. This weapon has shown its power in the war between Iran and Iraq.

The largest oil spill in the history of the Persian Gulf continues to flow unabated from Iran's Nowruz oilfield, some 40 miles from that nation's Kharg Island loading terminal. The spill may be the most severe threat to the ecology and economy of the Gulf region in modern times. Yet the chances that it will be stopped soon are very slim.

Technologically, it would be extremely easy to cap the several wells generating the flow. However, the oil spill has become a central feature of one of the world's most prolonged conflicts—the Iran-Iraq war. The oil spill does little real damage to either of the warring nations. On

the other hand, each sees a solution of the oil spill problem as resulting in a military advantage for their enemy. For this reason, it may be years before technicians will even be allowed to enter the region to bring an end to the problem.

The spill poses a danger out of proportion to its size because the Gulf is virtually a closed body of water—having only a narrow outlet to the Indian Ocean at the Gulf of Hormuz. Thus, oil spilled there is literally trapped, unable to disperse into the wider ocean. The contamination of seafood—a staple for Gulf residents—has already become a reality. On June 3 officials in Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, banned fish imports from other Gulf states when they found a two-ton shipment from Bahrain to be totally unfit for consumption because of the oil spill.

A second problem is the probable contamination of drinking water. Many of the Gulf states now produce their own drinking water from the Gulf using desalina-

tion plants. There are 26 such plants located throughout the western Gulf nations. Floating patches of oil, called "weather," their lighter elements evaporating and turning them into tarry masses of great size—"oilbergs" which can destroy desalination equipment in short order.

The oil spill began on January 27 of this year when an offshore platform, weakened by having been struck by a tanker two years earlier, was torn loose from its pipe and tubing and began to leak approximately 1500 barrels of oil a day.

The Iranian government, despite its opposition to the United States, was compelled to call in the one special best equipped to handle such situations—Houston fireman Paul ("Red") Adair. Adair's group waited in Bahrain during the month of February for a \$1 million down-payment before beginning their work. Finally on February 28 they departed for the region of the spill.

They never were able to complete their mission, however. On March 2, Iraqi forces launching air-to-surface missiles from helicopters bombed the Nowruz field, setting on fire two platforms serving five wells. A third platform was also struck and began to leak. At this point, the oil flow had reached 4500 barrels a day.

The Adair crew withdrew, but returned to inspect the leaking wells would not be difficult, but that they could not begin work until they received guarantees that they would not be subject to military attack. This was the sticky part.

The Iranians were furious, believing the attack to be a trick on the part of the Iraqis. They accused Baghdad of creating an ecological disaster to gain a limited cease-fire which might be parlayed into a general cease-fire in the war. Tehran's position was that there need be no declaration of a cease-fire on Iran's part, only an Iraqi guarantee, issued unilaterally, that workers capping the wells would not be harmed.

The Iraqis claim that Iran will use such a unilateral guarantee to minesweep sea lanes around the Nowruz field, and to improve their naval position. Thus they insist that a general cessation of military activities must be guaranteed by both sides. To underscore their point, they declared that they would bomb anyone trying to repair the wells.

Iran quickly began to extract as much international propaganda as possible from the situation. Prime Minister Musavi insisted in a public statement that, "Economic issues don't matter here; there is the issue of the particular racism of the Iraqi regime against the region's countries, and against the values accepted by various countries." To underscore their concern for their neighbors in the Gulf, on April 11 Iran proceeded to ship 100,000 gallons of fresh water to Gulf states.

Sadly, the other Gulf nations have little reason to believe that either side is very sincere in its concern for the region. Reaction from leaders in the area ranges from annoyance to outright anger. The two warring nations will certainly suffer least from the spill. Iraq has no effective border on the Gulf—only the narrow Tigris-Euphrates outlet, the Shatt-al-Arab. The Iranian coast, despite the fact that it makes up the entire eastern side of the Gulf, is practically unpopulated and economically unimportant compared to the western side.

Still, neither nation can afford to slacken in the war. Iran has virtually sustained its present government on the ideology of war. It is the only act carried out by the rulers of the Islamic Republic which has met with near-universal approval. Leaders have used it to explain shortages, lack of economic development, and a plethora of other post-revolutionary domestic ills to an increasingly restive public.

For Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, losing the war will mean the destruction of Sunni Islamic rule in Iraq where the majority of the population is Shia, like in Iran. Other Sunni states, such as Saudi Arabia realize this. A well, and continue to pump billions of dollars to Saddam even as the far breaks on their shores.

The oil flow is rather slow, and favorable winds have kept it fairly far from the shores of the states on the western side of the Gulf. Now, however, the first islands of crude are reaching the United Arab Emirates, according to Richard Golob, editor of the US-based "Oil Spill Intelligence Report." Soon no part of the Gulf will be untouched. It is indeed ironic that the substance that the Gulf region is famous for in the last two decades may, in its most primitive form, make the region that it gave new life to, uninhabitable.

William O. Beeman is Professor of Anthropology, Brown University and Associate Editor of Pacific Service. He has spent over eight years in research in the Middle East.

# Israeli soldiers choose jail over duty in Lebanon

Alan Chaitin  
Special to WorldPaper

JERUSALEM—An estimated 150,000 Israeli reservists gathered in Tel Aviv's Minkal Yehudi on one Saturday night in the beginning of June to mark the first anniversary of the war in Lebanon. They demanded an immediate Israeli pullout from the country's "occupied" territory.

The massive protest was a clear indication of a mounting wave of opposition to the war. In the week three more Israeli soldiers died in Lebanon, bringing the total to 100 soldiers killed. And by then 81 Israeli Army reserve soldiers and officers had been jailed for refusing to serve in Lebanon—about half of them army members of the reservist anti-war movement, Yesh Gvul (Enough is Enough).

Such widespread opposition is unprecedented in the history of the country's "optional" military service. The government's justification for a limited military involvement in Lebanon, bringing the total to 100 soldiers killed. And by then 81 Israeli Army reserve soldiers and officers had been jailed for refusing to serve in Lebanon—about half of them army members of the reservist anti-war movement, Yesh Gvul (Enough is Enough).

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The number of anti-war demonstrations is growing in Israel.

usually ranged from two to five weeks.

There have been reports from reservists in ultra combat units, however, that they faced being transferred from these voluntary and highly specialized units if they refused to go to Lebanon. One such reservist said his commanding officer had announced at their recent call-up that anyone not wishing to go with the unit to Lebanon would be sentenced to serve out his call-up period in jail and then would be transferred to a service unit in the rear. The thought of such banishment—not the 35-day jail term—kept the potential protester with his unit in Lebanon.

Another Yesh Gvul member, a soldier in compulsory service, was jailed several times over. Yesh Gvul members are predominantly reservists who, when they are convicted for refusing to obey their call-up orders, are given sentences of several weeks and are then sent home. But the conscript who refused to go to Lebanon was jailed, released and then ordered again to join his unit in Lebanon. He refused again and the cycle was repeated several times. Finally a compromise was reached and he was transferred to a medical unit which only occasionally is called up to southern Lebanon for a day.

Although the Yesh Gvul movement grew out of a response to Israel's military involvement in Lebanon, several of its members have also been sentenced to short jail terms for refusing to serve on the West Bank. One reservist, Anatoli Yablenco, 30, was given a second 30-day jail term in February for refusing to serve there. In March, Yesh Gvul issued a condemnation of the 21-day detention of reservist Sergeant Uzi Beckel, also due to his refusal to serve in the West Bank.

The movement's leaders acknowledge that they are mainly concerned with soldiers who refuse to serve in Lebanon, but they feel that those who refuse to serve on the West Bank for reasons of conscience

should also be granted the status of conscientious objector. At a demonstration in March outside the Adit Military Prison, near Haifa, Yesh Gvul activists called for the release of their comrades, whom they termed "prisoners of conscience."

One Yesh Gvul activist whose family name has been associated with the concept of "prisoner of conscience"—though in a much different context—is Daniel Timmerman, son of the Argentinian (now living in Israel) journalist and former political prisoner Jacobo Timmerman. In May, Daniel was sentenced to 35 days of detention for refusing to do reserve duty in Lebanon. He served 28 days in jail for the same offense last October.

What is the limit referred to in "There's a Limit"? The movement, unlike the Peace Now movement (which organized the massive protest on the war's anniversary), is not a broadly based protest against the current Israeli government's pursuit of territory. Peace Now asserts that "It is better to have peace than the entire Land of Israel." Yesh Gvul focuses more narrowly on the peace that must be found in Lebanon, without the help of the Israeli Army.

The movement began among combat reservists appalled at the expansion of the anti-terrorist "Operation Peace for Galilee" beyond its original declared limit—some 45 kilometers from Israel's northern border—all the way to downtown Beirut, and to a cease-fire line with Syria along Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. It began with the circulation of petitions signed by several thousand reservists and has been marked by the court-martialling and detention of several dozen. But there are still an estimated 25,000 Israeli troops—conscripts and reservists—in Lebanon today.

Alan Chaitin is news editor of the Jerusalem Post, a daily morning newspaper.

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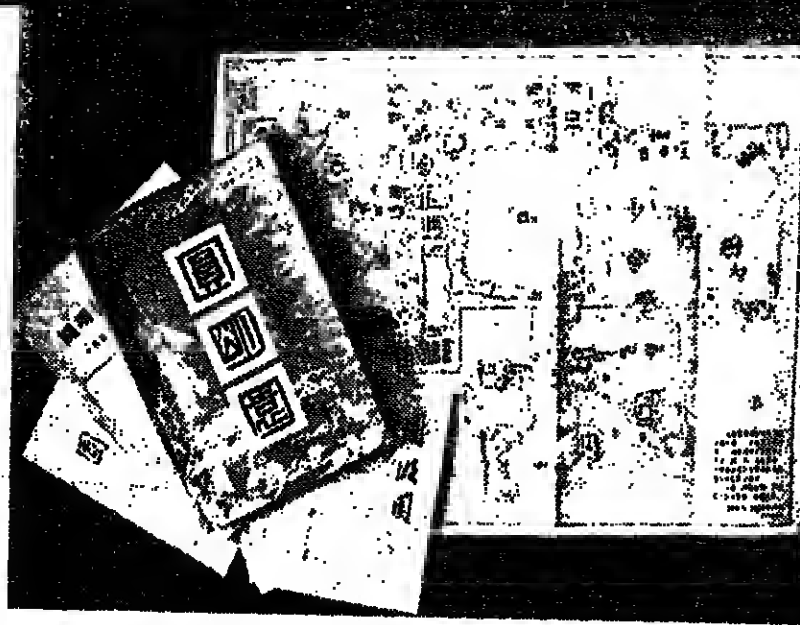
# Groups that thrive on doing good

## Interest grows in China to restore "lost paradise"

By Shen Chen  
Special to WorldPaper

BEIJING—Once upon a time there was a "garden of perfect brightness," where earth and water sprang into new and brilliant shapes at the whim of the Son of Heaven, China's emperor. What remains of the Yuan Ming Yuan garden, called into being in 1709, is only an apostrophe to its former grandeur. During the second Opium War the palace and grounds were wiped off the face of the earth by French and British forces.

Of the hundred bridges that once spanned the summer palace's streams, only one remains. But the lotus-choked ponds and tree-lined lanes still provide a blueprint of the garden's shape, enough to convince a growing movement of Chinese historians, landscapers and scholars that the



The plans are all laid out.

In 1980, the unofficial group of preservation advocates met to mark the 120th anniversary of Yuan Ming Yuan's destruction. They gathered 1500 signatures of prominent people on a petition to save the palace grounds and subsequently set up the Yuan Ming Yuan society and a magazine to promote their cause.

Supportive articles have appeared in the newspapers, including the nationally circulated People's Daily, which showed little interest in the issue at the start. The Beijing city government has declared the garden one of the cultural sites under its protection and now forbids any form of damage to it. The city plans to allot 500,000 yuan for the site this year, mainly to build a protective fence and to begin dislodging the peasants settled there.

"The time for taking practical measures is now ripe," said Wang. "When the city government takes the first step, like setting up an office in charge of the actual restoration, we will help in fund raising. At first, only one or two of the original views will be restored, but we hope—and will strive—to eventually recreate all the general features of the 'lost paradise.'"

Shen Chen is a staff writer with China Features, an official agency.

restoration of the 875-acre site is both possible and imperative.

"This garden was one of the most important ever laid out in China," said Han Li, a retired architect and member of the Yuan Ming Yuan society, which is dedicated to the restoration of the palace grounds. "But the site is now being battered every day by peasants cutting into its hills and draining its water to grow rice and lotus roots."

## Swiss take care of kids the world over

By Jacquellina Trappin  
Associate Editor  
in Western Europe

LAUSANNE—The increasing incidence of political savagery in the twentieth century is at least partly responsible for the tremendous growth of Terre des Hommes, an organization established to rescue children from dire circumstances. Its founder, Edmond Kaizer, was inspired to start the organization after reading about the plight of Algerian youngsters after the war, some of whom were surviving on a diet of nuts alone.

Now 23 years old, Terre des Hommes is active in 49 countries from Peru to Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Lebanon. Every day it receives requests for assistance from its members in foreign countries, from health officials and sometimes from individual parents.

In 1981, 387 children in Asia, 130 in North Africa, 683 in Africa, 493 in the Middle East, 75 in the Americas and 11 in Europe were helped in their home countries. Others were brought to Switzerland for hospitalization and convalescence. Of these 24 were from Asia, 259 from Africa and 40 from the Middle East. Nearly 2000 other handicapped children are cared for in their own homes. Over 2110 children—from Korea, India, Vietnam, Colombia, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Peru and Sri Lanka—have been adopted by 1154 families.

Refugees are placed with families in Switzerland, with care taken not to separate brothers and sisters. A program of child sponsorship has grown alongside the adoption program. European families financially sponsor children who remain in their home countries.

Terre des Hommes has taken the UN Declaration of the Rights of Children as its guideline. This includes the right to receive adequate care, a free primary education and protection from negligence, cruelty and exploitation. Further, children are to be the first to receive protection and to be rescued in times of war or catastrophes.

This credo can lead to clashes with national or family traditions. In 1977, for example, Terre des Hommes established a program of information about the sexual mutilation of young girls that causes the death of countless numbers every year in Africa and the Middle East. In 1978, it intervened to save the lives of several young un-



Terre des Hommes tries to keep families together: married mothers and their babies in the Middle East who had been condemned to die to uphold their families' honor.

The organization has about 100 employees in Europe, several thousand in other parts of the world and scores of volunteers.



Student interns, pictured above, are the backbone of the environmental program of the Quebec Labrador Foundation, which has projects in Northern New England and Canada.

## In Canada, a move from individual help to community development

By Tracy Westell  
Special to WorldPaper

TORONTO—The usefulness of collecting money to support individual needy Third World children (child sponsorship programs) has been the subject of some controversy in Canada. Critics charge that the programs are an inefficient use of funds, that aided children and their families lose their self-motivation and develop a growing dependence on the aid agencies and that jealousy and resentment develop between those who receive aid and those who do not.

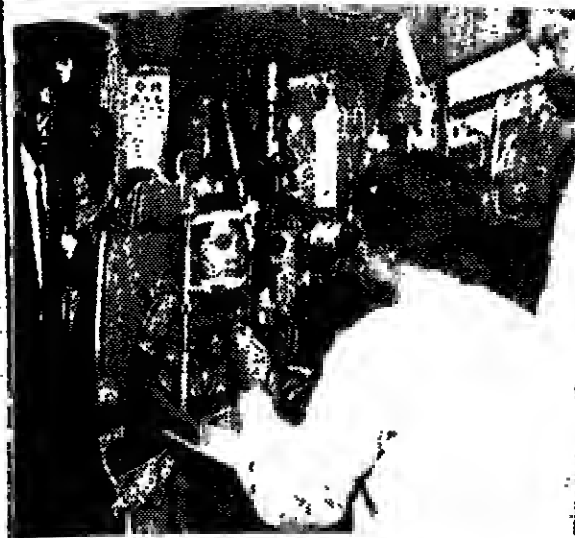
For many of these reasons, Canada's 62-year-old Save the Children Fund (Cansave) announced in February that it was phasing out its child sponsorship program over the next few years. Instead, Cansave wrote to its 6000 sponsors, it would concentrate on community development, rather than individual child aid, in the Third World. It has already started two such programs in the Upper Volta, one to train local residents as "barefoot doctors" and another to train farmers in irrigation and water conservation techniques.

Marge Horn, director of fund raising and promotion for Cansave, points out that there have been a number of success stories among sponsored children over the years. But she also agrees that the money spent on sending social workers to individual children in isolated villages and on employing translators for letters exchanged between child and sponsor could be used to help out a greater number of people in community development projects.

Still, by phasing out its child sponsorship program, Cansave has taken a bold step, which may cost it money and support over the next few years. As agencies learn more about problems of Third World development, however, it may be that other child sponsorship programs will have little choice but to follow Cansave's radical shift in policy.

Tracy Westell is a freelance writer.

International organizations like the Red Cross and Oxfam are very well publicized. But there are do-gooders in every country who get little notice from the rest of the world. A WorldPaper sampler...



His doctors improve the world's eyesight.

## Caring for the old with only a stethoscope

By Arun Chacko  
Associate Editor  
in Southeast Asia

NEW DELHI—Dr. B. N. Bhattacharjee, forced to retire at the age of 58 from his position as assistant director general of India's health services, found himself at loose ends. So in February 1981, he got together a table, a chair and a banner, and set up a free medical checkup station for the elderly in the heart of New Delhi's main business district.

"All I had was a stethoscope, a scale and an instrument to check blood pressure," he recalled with some pride. "But the young and old jostled for medical attention. So I decided that anyone under 50 years old would be required to donate a minimum of two rupees (US 20 cents), which would go toward expenses. That is how Age-Care India got started."

Today, with only minimal funding from some 300 life members and a few businesses and banks, Age-Care India regularly organizes free geriatric health checkups. Eight specialists donate their services, and a few beds have been installed at the organization's modest New Delhi headquarters. Age-Care India chapters have just started up in both Bombay and Calcutta.



Elderly are honored by Age-Care India.

"Because of inadequate funds, we are still basically treating medical problems," Dr. Bhattacharjee said, "but we are simultaneously trying to educate people about the social problems of aging and to get their participation. For instance, every month we hold a talk on some aspect of geriatrics. And every November 15 we hold a National Day for the Aged, congratulating anyone over 80 years old. A centenarian distributes the prizes."

While much of the world recognizes the problems of aging, Indian officials pretend they don't exist here. The government maintains that all senior citizens are respected, well looked after members of their children's families, an attitude that ignores the influence of industrialization and urbanization on traditional family life as well as the need for pensions and other social welfare benefits on a large scale.

Age-Care India, meanwhile, is poised to achieve some of its more ambitious aims. The first "elders' enclave" with 30 cottages is to be built on donated land in the Himalayan foothills town of Dehra Dun, 150 miles from Delhi. The other major project is the establishment of a Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology to study the social, economic and biomedical problems of the aged. A fundraising drive is on, and if all goes well, the hospital will open its doors before the year is out.

## A flying eye hospital travels a global route

By N. A. Turkheimer  
Special to WorldPaper

NEW YORK—Project Orbis, a flying eye hospital, set out in June for an extended tour of Latin America, its second visit to the region. The first was its maiden voyage in March 1982, when it trained doctors and treated patients in Panama, Ecuador, Jamaica, Colombia and Peru. Altogether, it visited 20 countries worldwide its first year.

Forty-two million people in the world are blind and another half billion are threatened with blindness. Knowing that more than half of these people could be treated by existing surgical techniques, Dr. David Paton, a US ophthalmologist, came up with the idea for Project Orbis over a decade ago. In 1979, United Airlines donated a DC-

8 jetliner, which brought his idea very close to reality.

The plane has since been equipped with modern operating, examination and recovery rooms for treating patients. And for training purposes, an observation room and supplementary classroom can accommodate more than 100 host country doctors who watch the eye surgery on closed circuit television.

In its first year, Orbis reached 1200 doctors around the world, and the exchange of skills was not a one-way proposition. While Orbis surgeons traded information on sophisticated technology and techniques with doctors in England and West Germany, for example, they learned a new technique for speedy, efficient cataract operations from Pakistani physicians.

The project only goes where it has been invited, and the training programs are tailored to meet local demands. Probably the surest sign of its success is that it has been asked to return to every country it has visited.

N.A. Turkheimer is a public relations consultant with the firm Jeftoa, Schoen, Morrell & Turkheimer.

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# Menangkabau women run the show



By Mochtar Lubis  
Associate Editor  
in Southeast Asia

JAKARTA—In the Menangkabau society of Central Sumatra, Indonesia, mama holds both the big stick and the purse strings firmly in her own hands. The most respected and beloved figure in Menangkabau mythology is Bundo Kandung, the natural mother, the Supreme Mother, all-wise and all-loving.

One's ancestry is traced back through a long line of mothers. The family line is carried forward by daughters, not sons, and the family inheritance passes on to the daughters. Property is owned by the family, and mams controls all income from it.

The Menangkabau women are savvy entrepreneurs and manage their business affairs well. They dominate the markets, dealing in foodstuffs, dry goods, clothing and so on. Their fine embroidery work is famous in Indonesia.

When a daughter reaches marriage age, from 14 to 22 or so, her mother will start looking for a husband for her. In this matrilineal society it is the woman's family who proposes marriage to the man's family.

After marriage, the groom comes to live with the bride's family. Within that family he is a respected guest at most. He has no authority, not even over his own children. In fact, he is not even held responsible for the clothing, feeding or up-



bringing and education of his children. Those responsibilities belong to his wife's brother. When he pleases his wife, and es-

pecially his mother-in-law, on occasion he may find some spare change in the pocket of his jacket.

The Menangkabau men have the reputation of being good and keen traders. They leave their villages in droves to carve a living in other parts of Indonesia—this urge of theirs to leave Menangkabau is called "merantau." It is said that more Menangkabau men live in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, than in Padang, the capital city of the Menangkabau province.

Once the men are outside the Menangkabau area for several years, their loyalty to the old matrilineal traditions is apt to weaken. Fathers take on more fully the responsibility for their children, and many Menangkabau families outside the region adopt the dominant patriarchal traditions.

Men in Menangkabau society do have their own roles to play. The Menangkabaus manage the affairs of their society through consensus-seeking processes among what are called the "ninile-males," the male elders of the families. Another important male role is that of the "ulemas," the Moslem religious leaders who are influential in social affairs and in the daily life of the cities and villages.

Polygamy was deeply entrenched in this matrilineal society, a perhaps dubious compensation for the menfolk. In the past, mama's desire for status often led to her forcing her daughter into a marriage with a much older, already married man. (The novel, *Siti Nurbaya*, depicts the tragedy of one such forced marriage.) Today, under a new marriage law, it is more difficult to practice polygamy since to do so a husband must have the written consent of his first wife. Another compensation for the Menangkabau is that whatever he earns through his own efforts need not be shared with his wife's family. His sister's children, however, have a claim on him for support, financially and otherwise.

## Backwoods about face

### Unbanning the bomb

LAST MONTH in this space under the headline "Nuclear-free Stetson," I reported on a town of 620 people in the pine forests of the northeastern United States being the latest to declare itself a "nuclear-free zone." By a vote of 19-46, the town designated itself a place where nuclear weapons could not be produced, handled or deployed. It named places as varied as Manchester, England, and Panama in the South Pacific that have taken such a step.

But the lady has a right to change her mind, and this time she did. In a follow-up vote based on a special petition at the end of May, the townfolk of Stetson turned around quite abruptly, voting 161-96 to repeal the original vote. The implications boggle the mind.

After the first vote, letters duly went out from the town to the White House and the Kremlin declaring the town's nuclear-free status and requesting of the Kremlin that Stetson therefore be removed from any Russian list of nuclear targets. Does this turnaround mean that repeal letters are now going out, with notification of being nuclear-eligible once more?

The first vote involved a Soviet sister city in the Ukraine, Stepan by name, that was asked by the people of Stetson to take the same steps. Has the central committee of Stepan now been informed that as a sister city they're back on the Washington hit list?

Stetson is both too small and insignificant, and too remote to have felt any great pressure from Washington. So there's a deep moral to this flip-flop, or just an example of Yankee cussedness and individuality coming to the fore? The backers of the original vote, the nuclear-free zoners, can't account for it except to say that "perhaps people here were not too clear on the meaning of the petition and vote. They don't like too much publicity, and don't like being told what to do. Maybe the attention we got with the first vote brought too much attention. Scared some people off."

The man most responsible for the turnaround is one Leonard Robinson, a self-described inventor who has been involved in Defense Department work and reportedly the original vote as a violation of his constitutional freedom to work on things he wants to.

Robinson apparently believes in free enterprise as such as free choice. When I reached him by telephone to ask about the vote, he said he charged \$2500 for an interview and would not talk otherwise.

"Maybe that's a good message for your readers around the world," Mr. Robinson remarked before his clock started ticking. "Tell them that the US is a land of free enterprise, and if someone has important information, if you want from me, then you should be willing to pay for it."

I asked if he'd gotten anyone to pay \$2500 for an interview. "No," he said, "but I've sent out a lot of bills."

### Braking the banks

The Society for International Development is an independent, non-governmental organization headquartered in Rome and dedicated to fostering development of peoples and societies "at all levels." It's a prime player in the North-South dialogue, lobbying the rich countries to apply more sensitivity and render more foreign aid to the poor.

The executive director of SID, Poona Wignaraja, used to alternate between working for the World Bank and in grass-roots development in his native land of Sri Lanka. Now he does yoga for 15 minutes every day and says this allows him to feel young and think clearly.

His yoga-style clear thinking was on display on a recent trip in the US and Canada. "It's a crisis time in human history. There cannot be any doubt of that. Need we look beyond the fact that the major Western banks had the greatest windfall of petrodollars in history in the last decade, and through their own loan policies have succeeded in undermining four of the very best and most promising developing countries: Venezuela, Brazil, Mexico and South Korea?"



"Need we know more than the fact that Pakistan now gets \$1.5 billion annually in foreign aid and pays \$1.3 billion in debt services to the banks? Can we ignore the fact that up to 40 percent of the work time in some Communist countries of Eastern Europe goes to repaying the non-Communist banks?"

"This is proof positive that international economic mechanisms of yesterday are all wrong and are failing. And it isn't experts and economists at the World Bank who are going to solve the problem, but all of us everywhere exercising some sensitivity and some common sense."

Having been one of these experts, Poona Wignaraja has both candor and credibility going for him.

### Animal house

The Japanese have to be the most statistics-oriented and public-opinion-poll-prone population in the world. Everyone from the newspapers to the financial security companies to the prime minister's office is in the "poll-it-and-publish-it" game. The occasional one jumps out for its novelty and insights.

One recent poll conducted by a Tokyo newspaper surveyed which animal attribute most closely matches Japanese perceptions of Americans. Ten animal types were listed and respondents were asked to pick two. The results: lion (64.8%); tiger (33.4%); elephant (25.3%); fox (19.2%); dog (7.4%); cat (5.4%); monkey (5.3%); peacock (4.3%); mouse (2.3%); and ant (1.0%).

The same organization conducted a parallel poll of American attitudes about Japan, with the following results: tiger (27%); peacock (24%); cat (21%). Is there significance in the fact that the tiger scored the closest in absolute terms? Or, looking at third place, that one man's elephant is another's cat?

Another poll conducted by the National Federation of Student Newspapers of 10,000 Japanese university students to rank the "most respected foreigners" resulted in a top ten list of:

1. Albert Einstein
2. Mother Teresa
3. John Lennon
4. Napoleon
5. Albert Schweitzer
6. Abraham Lincoln
7. John F. Kennedy
8. Karl Marx
9. Jesus Christ
10. Adolf Hitler

The Federation didn't make too much of this one, however, perhaps because of the strange bedfellows listed at the lower end, but more probably because the same question asked of the same students about the "most respected Japanese" resulted in former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who is under indictment for his part in the Lockheed scandal, topping the list.

## Sasakawa gold standard

It was listed as a "photo opportunity" on the White House schedule for President Reagan's activities for May 24th. But only one official photographer was allowed to take pictures, not the public press, and these weren't released until eight days later.

But the event shown in the picture below, the meeting between President Reagan and Ryoichi Sasakawa, head of the Japan Shipbuilders Industry Foundation, was much more than the handshakes shown. It was a symbolic endorsement by the president of a man who carries the label "notorious" in Japan, an individual who was jailed for three years and five days as a war criminal by US Occupation authorities but not indicted, a man long associated with the Japanese right wing and long accused of accumulating vast sums of unclean money from gambling on Japanese motorboat racing, which he introduced into the country.

Mr. Sasakawa has been buying his way out of this notorious label for most of the last five years.

He has, in this pursuit, donated \$24 million to various United Nations agencies, thus becoming the largest individual UN donor in history. He has committed an equal amount to a US-Japan fund to foster good relations between the two nations. And he has supported feasibility studies of Japanese-style bullet trains in the US.

Until now he has been held very much at arm's length by government leaders on both sides of the Pacific. A few years ago, he invited President Jimmy Carter's mother Lillian and sister Ruth to Japan, a visit that was vetoed by the US Embassy in Tokyo as ill-advised and inappropriate.

The fact that the White House sees it differently now bespeaks both a change in image and in administration.

The 84-year-old Sasakawa is today reaping the rewards of his recent philanthropies. Two weeks before his meeting in the White House he had an audience with the Pope in Rome. He received the Helen Keller Award this year for his contributions to Third World countries for the prevention of blindness. He also received an honorary degree from Long Island University.

But such kudos notwithstanding, the White House meeting was kept quiet. There was no official statement and no press release. Three weeks after the fact, officials at the Japanese Embassy and in the US State Department were unaware of the meeting and shocked to learn that it had taken place. The news triggered lots of speculation about the motives. Was the president currying favor with the right wing in Japan? Was he duped by an adviser who was simply unaware of Mr. Sasakawa's reputation?



A handshake is worth a thousand words.

"I'm dumbfounded," said one Japanese official. "You are judged by the company you keep every bit as much in my country as in yours, and from a Japanese point of view, this isn't good company for Mr. Reagan to keep."

Another wasn't quite so cynical. "We assiduously avoid any connection with Mr. Sasakawa because of his reputation. But he seems to be doing his very best now to do good works. He made it very clear that his support for the high speed train is in no way for profit or to benefit Japan, but rather to make proven Japanese technology available to the US as a gesture of good will."

The White House, it appears, has accepted the gesture. Mr. Sasakawa, it appears, is the latest to apply the old economic gold standard, the one that reads, "If I have the gold, I set the standard."

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you would like to see in the future. If you will fill out the questionnaire on this page and mail it to us in Boston, USA, we will return the compliment by mailing you one of the special Arno Peters world maps described below. We plan to publish the results of this questionnaire and any interesting individual responses as appropriate in the future.

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☐ Middle of the Road

10. What is your age?  
 Sex? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nationality? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Your highest education level?  
☐ Elementary school  
☐ High school  
☐ College  
☐ Postgraduate

12. Your present occupation?  
☐ Top management  
☐ Professional  
☐ Civil servant  
☐ Technical or clerical  
☐ Student  
☐ Self-employed  
☐ Other

13. What papers or magazines do you read regularly for international news?

14. During 1982 did you:  
☐ Rent, lease, purchase an auto?  
☐ Purchase a luxury item like a watch, jewelry, perfume?  
☐ Make a financial investment in real estate or stocks?  
☐ Use a calculator or computer at home or work?

15. Have you travelled outside your country in the past year?  
☐ Yes  
☐ No  
☐ More than once

If so, how?

Why?

For how long?

16. What did you find most convenient to carry and use to pay for things when travelling?  
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17. Do you expect to travel outside your country in 1983?  
☐ Yes  
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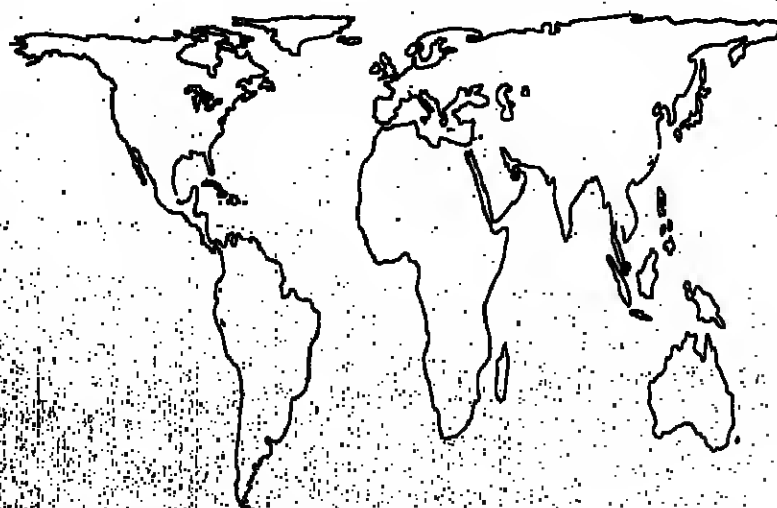
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Martin Savage as Elyot Chase gives a light to Ingrid Brynne as Amanda Prynn during an interlude in Noel Coward's 'Private Lives'

## 'Private Lives' comes to the Amman stage

By Pam Dougherty

Star Staff Writer

AFTER A remarkably successful fifty year history, Noel Coward's 1930 comedy 'Private Lives' is about to reach the Jordanian stage.

An enthusiastic quintet of amateurs has spent the hot days of Ramadan at the British Council rehearsing what they call "a light-hearted summer play".

The play concerns the rather volatile relationship of Elyot Chase (Martin Savage) and Amanda Prynn (Margi Brynne). The pair were married but have been divorced for five years. Elyot marries Sybil (Sally Kemp), Amanda marries Victor (Jack Rigg) and the two couples happen to choose adjoining rooms at a hotel in Fmco for their honeymoons.

Observed by the maid Louise (Antoinette Fah) the two couples meet on their first night at the hotel and wonderful complications ensue, requiring some very noisy and energetic fight scenes between Elyot and Amanda.

Cast member Jack Rigg says it is, in fact, a very difficult play to perform. Technically it is very demanding as Coward's witty dialogue demands the most precise timing or the point of the humour is quickly lost. In addition the fight scenes are particularly energetic and Martin Savage says there is always the danger that if the cast doesn't get everything just right someone might actually fall off the stage!

But perhaps the greatest challenge for the cast comes in attempting to give the play a distinctive style. Noel Coward wrote it originally for Gertrude Lawrence and himself and he wrote it about the upper class English society with which they were both so familiar. The pair stamped it so clearly with their own personalities that it is still difficult for other actors to follow them.

### Most successful

Ever since its first production the play has been tremendously popular. Coward always admitted it was the most successful thing he had ever written, but it did have one early problem.

The original production also starred Adrienne Allen and Lawrence Olivier. When the play first went on tour Coward actually fired Olivier because he couldn't stop laughing on stage. He was later re-hired and trained himself to leave the laughter to the audience.

In 1945 the play enjoyed a big revival in London with John Clement and Kay Hammond. Since then Adrienne Allen's son and daughter Daniel and Anna Massey have starred in a major radio production of the play and in 1970 Kay Hammond's son John Standing staged another London revival with Maggie Smith.

Private Lives will be presented at the British Council on 21, 22 and 23 July. The play begins at 8.00 pm but the British Council garden will be open at 7.15 and refreshments will be available before the performance and during the interval.

Tickets are JD 2 each and are available at the British Council.



Sally Kemp plays the irrepressible Sybil Chase in the Amman production of the master playwright's work (Photograph by Jack Rigg)

## arts

## British Museum acquires major pottery collection

By Vanessa Batrouni

Spectator in the Star

THE WORLD'S most important private collection of Islamic pottery, the Godman collection, was recently handed over to the British Museum in London and is now on display for the public.

Comprising more than six hundred pieces, the collection is the result of the enthusiasm of the late Frederick du Cane Godman, a naturalist, who first began collecting in 1860.

Although he rarely travelled to the Middle East, his fame as a collector was so widespread that he was visited frequently by dealers from all over Europe. His comprehensive taste embraced lustre painted wares of late medieval kashan and seventeenth and eighteenth century glazed lustre pottery and glassware from Persia, lustre painted Hispano-Moresque wares chiefly from the centre of Valencia, and, of greater importance and beauty, sets of pottery from the Turkish centre of Iznik, from its rise in 1500 until its decline in the seventeenth century.

The collection has two dated examples of early Iznik ware which are of great historical importance. They show how, in the early period, colours were restricted to a characteristic blue and white with thin, fine glazes following metal prototypes.

The collection also has many pieces of the later "Damascus" style with their Chinese effects and an extended colour palette with a lovely sage green and numerous hues of blue predominating. It also has numerous examples of the later period, circa 1550 onwards when Armenian bole (a deep tomato red) was added.

### Distinct technique

Iznik potters had a distinct technique of painting designs onto their tiles and dishes and then adding the glaze above, a technique sometimes attributed to Persian craftsmen. Colours are brilliant and patterns exquisite with bluebells, carnations and tulips serving as the main motifs. Later more original designs covered surfaces with intricate thin scrolls known as Golden Horn ware.

No other collection demonstrates so well the artistic achievement of the Ottoman luxury market. (Tiles were used in the mosques and palaces of Istanbul while most other wares were exported.) Any visitor to the exhibition cannot fail to

be impressed and attracted by the brilliant colours and the balance and beauty of the designs.

After its decline in the seventeenth century, Iznik was replaced by Kutahya as a centre. Some Kutahya ware is included in the collection but it does not match the quality of Iznik and seems but a crude imitation of its predecessor.

Also on show are the heavier pots and large shallow fruit dishes of Valencia, circa 1500. They are distinguished by their gresware, copper lustre and elaborate designs swept with western elements, often including western heraldic emblems. Produced chiefly to impress wealthy patrons, these wares tend to be bulkier, majestic and masculine in character and are often decorated with bulls, roses, shells and Almoravid scripts.

### Persian ware

When we view the bowls, tiles and vessels of thirteenth century Persia we see a drastic change in style. Persian ware, unlike that of the Western corners of the Islamic world, was influenced by the earlier Sassanid culture and by its proximity to Central Asia.

Works from such centres as Kashan, Ray and Nishapur show these influences. There is delicate fineness of design, arabesques, leaf form and horseman being popular. They are painted mostly in gold and show a highly perfected technique and control of form.

### Decline

By the seventeenth and eighteenth century this natural feeling for form, decoration and colour had declined. The elaborate shapes of the later work tended towards the decorative rather than the functional. There are wide mouthed, pomegranate shaped inkpots, thin, shallow bowls and narrow necked bottles with stylised motifs of exotic birds, peacocks, fish and flowers. The potters were striving to imitate Chinese prototypes but in the process lost some of their originality.

Godman collection is well worth a visit although it is easy to be overwhelmed by its size and diversity and in find the eye roving carelessly over cabinets filled with exquisite works of art.

The collection has made a great contribution to the British Museum's overall collection of Islamic pottery which hitherto rested on contributions from other nineteenth century collectors. The museum is indebted to Frederick Godman's daughter, Miss Edith Godman who bequeathed the collection to the nation.

## Pericles meets Marx brothers

"AMERICANS HAVE fallen in love too easily with English acting," said Giles Haverall, director of the Citizens Theatre in Glasgow.

"They should get up off their knees. Such worship has a bad effect on the English theatre. It makes for a tremendous amount of complacency. And the standard of acting in England is really not as high as it is thought to be."

Haverall is in Washington to direct his version of Dryden's half sexual farce, half heroic romance, *Marriage à la Mode*, at the Folger Theatre. He has retained the farce, but replaces the heroic subplot with some of the best scenes from Dryden's blank verse comedy *All For Love*.

The Folger is a delightful replica of an Elizabethan theatre a few blocks from the US Capitol, where the rustian of parliamentary debate plays to listless galleries of school-children. The Folger's sumptuous library contains no fewer than 79 first folios of Shakespeare, whereas the British Museum can boast only three.

English classics are having a revival in America. This year Washington has seen two of Shakespeare's least popular plays,

*Cymbeline* at Arena Stage, and at the Kennedy Centre John Houseman's company performing *Pericles*, set in a modern insane asylum and at times as hilarious as a Marx Brothers movie.

Haverall thinks Americans can perform Shakespeare just as well as the English and ought to stop being reverential about the English stage.

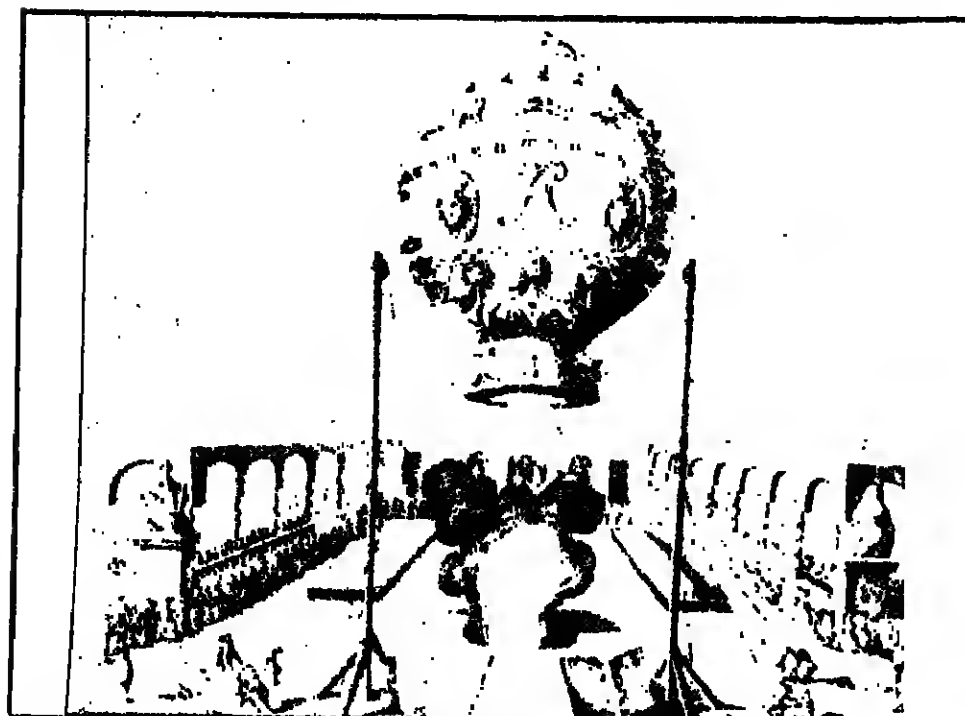
"Not enough is being asked of English actors," he said. "There is not a sufficient distinction being made between TV and the stage. Acting on television is of a fantastically high standard, but that kind of performance on a stage can look silly. And it happens."

"The London theatre, I am afraid, sometimes cops out. It loses that extra dimension which the stage can offer and TV can't. As a result, it is often rather boring and flat. We are playing it safe."

Haverall's forthcoming productions at Glasgow include a revival of Noel Coward's *Sirocco*, which was a terrible flop when it first opened, and a new work by David MacDonald about the "much obsessed by death" playwright John Webster.

(London Express Service)





November 21, 1783: The first manned free balloon flight

## Bicentenary of the Montgolfiers

# Up, up and away...

By Jilani Saadallah

THIS YEAR, 1983, is the bicentenary of man's first venture into the air. Two Frenchmen went up in a hot-air balloon in 1783.

Today, the heavens are criss-crossed by aircraft and satellites in all directions and there is talk of putting real laboratories, factories and observation stations into orbit around the earth.

Men has landed on the moon and may one day decide to conquer Mars; it is rumoured that the Soviet Union is about to send cosmonauts in the direction of the red planet. An enormous rocket is ready for the great space adventure, according to reliable reports.

But to achieve all this, the first tentative ventures into space had to be taken. The very first steps were taken, two centuries ago, by two Frenchmen, Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes. They rose into the air in a hot-air balloon built by the brothers Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier, and managed to rise to a height of 1,000 metres.

This historic event, which took place in Paris, was followed by many other experiments, still using the Montgolfier brothers' balloons but filled with hydrogen, an extremely light gas. The experts believe that the whole development of aviation began with this first hot-air balloon.

## 200 year-old aviation secret is revealed

But it seems the Montgolfier family have been keeping something from us. Regis de Montgolfier, the great-great-great-great-great grandson and nephew of the

"THEY DID not want the inhabitants of Annonay to see the first experiments," said de Montgolfier, who is chairman of the committee which has been preparing the bicentenary festival for two years. "They had a certain position in the town as employers and could not afford a public let-down."

The secretiveness of the Montgolfier brothers, who were later ennobled by Louis XVI, is understandable as there was obviously no such breed of flight mechanic and no proven balloon fabric. The balloon — the French still call all balloons Montgolfiers — was sewn together by balloon stitchers and the cloth exterior was lined with paper from the family paper factory.

Within six months of the successful flight of the first manned balloon in front of thousands of witnesses, Jean-François Pilatre made the first manned flight of 34 ft, firmly linked to the

pioneers of flight has revealed that his forebears carried out several night-time test flights in secret well in advance.

earth, and by 1785 a manned balloon had crossed the English Channel, fulfilling one of man's oldest dreams.

With ballooning boosted by the transatlantic flight of Eagle in 1978, the Montgolfier anniversary will be used by enthusiasts to promote plans for reviving balloons as a cheap and silent form of travel.

The continuity of the Montgolfier family itself is attracting considerable interest, particularly from the Americans.

Despite France's many revolutions, the Montgolfiers have not only survived in direct line but still maintain an interest in the paper factory which produced the lining for the first balloon. It is known as Canon and Montgolfier, the daughter of Etienne Montgolfier having married into another paper manufacturing family.

(London Observer Service)

## Scientists move closer to theory of nature

By Robin Maekle

LONDON (ONS)—Deep below the Jura mountains, near Geneva, scientists have discovered a completely new type of matter—a vital advance in their slow progress towards the greatest goal in physics.

Their aim is simple but awesomely ambitious—to develop a single theory which accounts for all the forces of nature within one framework.

Einstein spent the last half of his life in the unsuccessful pursuit of this glory. Now the creation of a strange new particle—known simply as the W particle—reveals that recent theoretical work is correct and that two of nature's four basic forces can be understood as different manifestations of the same thing.

Once electricity and magnetism were thought to be separate forces, then the nineteenth century British scientists Faraday and Maxwell showed them to be different forms of the same one—electromagnetism.

Now scientists at CERN, the European particle physics centre, have uncovered evidence that indicates electromagnetism and the "weak" nuclear force which powers the burning of the sun have a similar relationship.

The discovery is a triumph for three scientists—Abdus Salam, now based at Trieste, and Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg, both of Harvard University—who first developed the "electroweak" theory which predicts the existence of the W particle. It is also a vindication of the Nobel prize which they were given for their work.

More profoundly, the finding offers hope that we may one day understand all actions and events throughout the universe as the manifestation of a single force. That will require a unification of gravity, the electroweak, and the strong nuclear force which holds atoms together.

The idea is no mere academic exercise. It offers many exciting practical applications. When electricity and magnetism were "combined" it quickly led to the development of the modern electrical age and every single gadget, device, and system—from lights to radio and radar—upon which our civilization now so heavily depends. Similar revolutionary developments may follow new discoveries.

The success of the CERN scientists has been achieved by smashing particles of matter and antimatter into each other. This is done in a giant particle accelerator built in the form of a ring below the ground on the Swiss-French border.

From the resulting bursts of nuclear debris and energy, they have used complex and elaborate detectors to seek the rare W particles predicted by the "electroweak" theory. After recording one billion collisions, the scientists have found five which they believe show all the hallmarks of W particles.

The discovery still requires final confirmation, but the scientists are sure no other explanation can account for the evidence they have collected.

As the project leader, Carlo Rubbia, put it: "It looks like a W particle, feels like a W particle, and smells like a W particle." The electroweak theory is here to stay.



A flat tyre on your bike need no longer be a headache. This new zip-open tyre was demonstrated at the Cologne bike show.

## Zip-open tyres

A BICYCLE tyre that zips open makes fixing inner tubes a cinch. The Conti Company has just marketed a new bicycle tyre with this feature. Once the inner tube has been patched the tyre can be zipped

back together and placed back on the rim. This novelty was first presented at the International Bicycle and Motor-cycle Show (IFMA) in Cologne, a popular event in the Federal Republic of Germany. (IN-Press)

## Bridge strengthening — with superglue

ENGINEERS HAVE solved the problem of getting a load of nearly 500 tonnes over a bridge designed to take only 110 tonnes. They simply glued reinforcing plates to the structure.

The need to reinforce the bridge on Britain's M1 motorway arose when it was decided to transport the heaviest load ever to move on UK roads to steel rolling mill in Sheffield, northern England.

The load was a special steel casting weighing 333 tonnes that needed further

work on it at the rolling mill before being shipped to Mexico for use in a steel mill. The casting and its lorry combined weighed nearly 500 tonnes.

Scientists at Sheffield University were brought in to investigate whether glue could hold the 6.3 millimetre thick steel reinforcing plates firm enough to take the extra weight. Their tests showed that a superglue known as FD 808 and supplied by a northern England firm could do the job. Then engineers spent 12 weeks fixing the plates to the bridge.

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Left: Stud-fastened dress in matt cotton by Florio

Centre: Plunge-back dress to ribbed cotton knit by Sherida Barnett

Right: Straight button-through cotton dress by Jeen Muir

## Back to black

By Liz Smith

ASTUNNING dress in black beats a robe cluttered with extravagant ruffles. No guessing whether to dress up or down this evening. No agonising over what to put with it.

Whether you step out in plain pumps or a pair of fiery gold sandals, whether you change to crystal or pearl earrings or stay with your old hoops, your little black dress will always look right. And, most important, you'll know it.

Small wonder that the little black dress has slipped so easily into the fashion vocabulary of every generation.

Swathed in tulle by Balenciaga, and 1960, shimmering in beading by Dior, dated 1930, or sculpted in black jersey by Jean Muir, dated '83, the little black dress in this century endures fashion, and the apex of the first of the special exhibitions in the new extended Costume

Court which opened recently at London's Victoria and Albert Museum.

We all know the concept of the little black dress. It's the one you put on in the morning and, taking your evening shoes and jewellery with you in your bag, you're ready to dress up and go out for the evening straight from work.

"I have cheated in a way," admits Valerie Mendes, of the V & A, who is in charge of this special display. "Many of these dresses are rather grand."

### Feathers

A Balenciaga sleeveless trapeze, dated 1967 and the gift of Mrs Loel Guinness, that dips from above the knee to a trim at the back, is an amazing semi-circle of silk gauze held by one single seam of the back.

The bronze-embroidered black slip by Paul Poiret, dated 1919, has horsehair padding to emphasise its drop waistline. The 1967 Yves Saint Laurent mini sparkles with crystal,

diamante and pearly paillettes shaded from white at the shoulders to a frill of individually worked black ostrich feathers above the knee.

The exhibition showcase has all the makings of a wild cocktail party where ghostly guests open the 20th century and jostle together, one in a beaded Chanel number dated 1922, another in Lanvin Castillo's 1960 strapless swishes of dotted tulle (donated by Lady Dacre).

One partygoer is bent double, jangling punk chains in a slashed jersey shift by Zandra Rhodes, while another wears a side-buckled tube by Swanky Modes (1978, and still in production).

Each season produces its crop of little black dresses, and 1983 promises to be a vintage year. Here are three of the best.

As designer Jean Muir, who has included variations on the little black dress in every collection for 20 years, says: "It always looks good. I love the way you can make it look new each season. This year I show it with silver." (London Express Service)

## Heat rash

Have been sweating a lot lately and now you're breaking out in a rash of small red spots that itch quite a bit.

NOT weather the body cools itself sweating through many small pores to the outer surface of the body evaporate, cooling it. But if there is a bottleneck of these ducts then the sweat fails to reach the surface and the surrounding each duct becomes inflamed and red, producing a rash that itches severely.

Areas most frequently affected are around the waistline, chest, back, armpits, groin or crotch, and in the folds of the elbows and knees. This rash can appear after physical exercise, sunburn or any situation that heats the body. Overweight people, babies and persons with chronic skin conditions are more prone to develop heat-rash.

Heat-rash usually clears up by itself in a day or two, but it covers a large percentage of the body surface the body's ability to cool itself is impaired. And if the condition is neglected the skin can become chafed and the protective surface broken, allowing bacteria to invade and cause an infection.

To relieve and soothe the skin mix two cups of cornflour or starch with water to form a paste and add this to a

bathtub (bath) of tepid water, soaking yourself in this for at least half an hour. Applications of calamine lotion or Isicem powder are also helpful.

To prevent more heat-rash wear light clothing, stay in cool places out of the sun and avoid alcoholic drinks.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

## Frozen fruit bombe

### Ingredients

- 2 litres vanilla icecream
- 100 grammes dark chocolate
- 50 grammes glacé cherries, chopped
- 50 grammes mixed peel
- 100 grammes sultanas
- 100 grammes raisins
- 100 grammes dates, chopped

### Method

- Melt chocolate and beat into the icecream with the fruit and mixed spice
- Pour into a wetted mould or pudding basin and freeze
- Turn out onto a plate for serving

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## All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

## How much is enough?

ALL HUMANS have the same basic needs of food, shelter, space and art. But when we come to define these needs in precise terms we get widely divergent opinions about what is actually necessary.

Food is essential to sustain life but what the ideal diet is and what amounts are necessary to maintain life at its optimum is debatable. Until recently medical science recommended a certain minimum intake of animal protein and now authorities are finding that these amounts are implicated in a number of disease conditions and that populations which rely on plant protein — beans, aloe, and peas — have fewer of these illnesses.

High cholesterol diets were the enemy but now doctors are finding that diets that are low in this substance are just as detrimental. Overweight was another adversary to good health, then physicians made a study finding that men who were underweight succumbed to the grip reaper more readily than their fatter counterparts.

Shelter in the form of housing and clothing adequate to protect our bodies from the extremes of the weather is another necessity because of the simple fact that we humans can not grow thick fur coats as animals do. But what sort of house and what kind of clothes is at question here.

I must concede that houses built of stone are more efficient in insulating against the heat than those built of cement construction blocks, but the older method of using mud bricks to make thick walls was even better. And would someone please explain how a designer shirt costing JD 20 will protect your back from the sun better than a JD 2 cotton one.

Neat we come to space. Each individual needs a certain amount of space to live in if he is to remain healthy. Because, even if he has food and shelter but is crowded into limited space with others, then he is prey to infectious diseases. The illnesses that attack those crowded into small living spaces are not only more severe but more numerous and often leave their mark on the individual for the rest of his life. So adequate space is a very real necessity.

Art, the need to decorate and elaborate, to find the essence of a thing and then preserve it, is another human requirement. In prehistory French cave men painted their cave walls with pictures of animals. The citizens of ancient Sparta, denied all but the plainest in clothing, houses and furnishings, worked designs and decorations into their drinking cups and plates.

Car-loving Americans lavish their artistic talents on the automobile. Every year there are shows where this vehicle is no longer a mode of transportation but an objet d'art. There are cars that have all parts of the motor, the radiator, the wheels and even the undercarriage chrome-plated. The interiors have every surface upholstered in plush or fur. And the exteriors have been painted with delicately executed designs or else layer upon layer, as many as 50, of lacquer applied over metallic paint until the surface of the entire car glows with the beauty of the finest porcelain vase.

The bedouin, limited in the amount of material possessions that he can own by the demands of a nomadic life, carries his art with him in his head — the poetry of the desert. All of these are needs, very real and very necessary to human life.

But now we must ask just how much of it is enough. Because if we begin to collect possessions just for the sake of accumulation we fall into a trap. As we collect and surround ourselves with ever more materials than we must also devote an increasing proportion of our time and energy to maintain them until we have very little extra awareness to lend to anything else.

The owner has then arrived at the point where he is obliged to care for his estate or else lose it by one method or another. And when he has reached this point we are hard pressed to answer the question of which is the possessor and which the possessed.

## Would you believe it?

DOGS HAVE been known to help solve crimes, but it was a monkey which led police to a murder scene in the Hunan province of China and helped identify the killers.

The monkey, who belonged to a monkey trainer according to a report published in a Chinese newspaper, escaped when a gang of bandits robbed and killed his master.

Later, the monkey attracted the attention of some people by continuously jumping and screaming in the middle of a road, till they followed him to the spot where his master had been buried by the bandits.

When the police arrived, the monkey identified the killers from a large crowd of villagers, leading to their arrest.

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# Just Between Us

Yaqoub Salim



## Totally helpless

I DON'T claim to be any Mario Andretti, or a driver of even moderate distinction. But I have been driving long enough, and I've been using my car long enough, to know how big it is. Therefore when I'm engaged in a piece of routine parallel parking, and even in getting out of fairly tricky spots, I don't feel I need a lot of help.

Nonetheless, each time I park the car it seems some bystander or loiterer leaps into service, waving me back or forward telling me, "more, more" or "stop!" even though it should be clear that I'm in no need of assistance.

In fact, it happens so often that I'm afraid next time I park I'll see a man in coveralls and ear protectors run up, ready to motion me into place with his hands as if I were piloting a Boeing 747.

I realize these people are only trying to help, that this is a way of expressing their hospitality. But you must admit, it is a trifle demeaning. Imagine the following scenario:

I drive to the bank to cash a cheque. When I get there and find a good parking place, I start backing into it in normal parking style. Out of nowhere, two young men appear. As I continue backing and start to cut my wheels, they make gestures to me indicating "continue backing," and "cut your wheels". I shift gears to move forward; they motion me to "move forward". Having put the car in its place I stop, and look up to find them waving "stop". The older of the two gives a smug gesture of completion, proud of having seen me safely through this difficult operation.

As I emerge from the car, I nod my thanks to the boys for their unsolicited assistance. But when I proceed into the bank, the older boy follows me. The younger one stays with the car, and I see him continuing to wave at it (just to make sure it doesn't move from its position).

Coming into the bank, the older boy is still with me. Then I realize he has decided to extend his hospitality and help me through other difficult occasions. As I get to the counter he is looking over my shoulder. He holds up his hands when I take my pen. I start to sign the cheque and he guides me through the motions, curtailing a long downstroke and shaping the curve of them with motions of his palm as I hold the pen and watch him.

Completing my transaction, I turn to leave. Watching my feet and squinting with an expert eye, my adviser tilts his head and uses his hands to make gestures indicating how to walk.

Under his tutelage I manage to take a few steps, but I feel uncertain. As I face the door he waves, "more, more," and I proceed slowly until I reach it. Knowing my disability he opens the door, and guides me on the rocky way back to the car where I also have to have the door opened for me.

I am now in a shattered state, totally dependent on my guides. They show me how to put the key in the ignition, and once again help me find my way out of the parking place. Out in the street, I am totally helpless, waiting for someone to wave me on. My car gets flattered by a speeding bus.

# Arrivals and departures all round as summer makes itself felt

Summer's here, and the time is ripe, for holidays, homecomings, new assignments and postings of all kinds. It is especially among the diplomatic community that one can expect to see comings and goings, and the three shining faces shown at right are an example. They are those of Mr. Hussein Shamas, his wife Nara and daughter Carla.

The 34-year-old Mr. Shamas is the new counsellor at the Lebanese embassy in Amman. The holder of a degree in political sciences and history, he is being assigned for the first time to a long-term post outside Lebanon. In an interview with The Star to be published in a forthcoming issue, he expressed regret at the current confusion on the issue of visas for travel to Lebanon, but said the problems had been exaggerated.

Mr. Shamas also has a son, Ahmad, who is not shown.

Another new arrival is Mr. John Wilcox, who flew in very early last Saturday to take up his position as information officer at the US embassy, replacing Larry Taylor who has already left. Mr. Wilcox arrived after a stint at the State Department in Washington. He has had experience at other Middle East posts, however, including Abu Dhabi and Tunis. And he has the perhaps dubious distinction of being able to recount his experiences as a diplomat in Ouagadougou (Upper Volta).

Mr. Wilcox is here with his wife Helen and son Mark. Their arrival in Jordan at the ungodly hour of 3:30 a.m. was due to special circumstances surrounding their flight via Paris, which coincided with the day of the ASALA bombing at Orly airport, among other things.

On a vaguely related theme, Canadian Ambassador and Mrs. Keith McLellan invited the press and diplomats in for drinks last Thursday to meet Mr. George Gracie, a member of the editorial board of the Ottawa Citizen, who was on an information-gathering trip to the Middle East.

A former Canadian ambassador, Mr. Gracie is familiar with the region. But his trip this time got tangled up with the schedule of visits by US Secretary of State George Shultz, which made it impossible for him to meet Jordanian officials while here.

Among the diplomats at the occasion were a newly arrived Canadian diplomatic couple, the Johnsons, and Australian Ambassador Richard Gate among others. The journalists' roster chocked up Miss Randa Habib and her husband Adnan Ghazaybeh, Jordan Times Editor George Hawatmeh and former Editor Rami Khouri and The Star's Miss Lella G. Deeb.

Another of this week's gatherings on the diplomatic cocktail circuit was distinguished, for some, largely by the absence of female participants. Upon investigation, it seemed that French Ambassador Jacques-Aleix de Sedouy, in issuing invitations for his midday "coupe de champagne" in honour of Basilia Day, had neglected to include Mrs. on the cards.

As M. de Sedouy welcomed guests unaccompanied by Mrs., the only ladies partaking were Australian Charge d'Affaires Victoria Kingmill, Miss Lisa Greas of Jordan TV, Miss Deeb and Mrs. Akira Nakayama, wife of the Japanese ambassador, Mr. and Mrs.

Nakayama are themselves relatively fresh faces, having been in town for only six weeks.

Among the other guests at the ceremonial occasion at M. de Sedouy's residence (held from 12-2 p.m., the new vogue cocktail hour), were Mr. Adnan Raouf of the UN Development Programme, Spanish Ambassador Luis de Pedroza, Italian Ambassador Marquis Fabrizio Rossi Longhi (both accompanied by military attaches), West German Ambassador Hermann Munz, Australian Ambassador Richard Gate, Pakistani Ambassador Ershad Rashid with military attaché Iqbal Wahid and Indian Ambassador Pyare Lal Santal.

Representatives of the Jordanian persuasion included, among others, Mr. Azmi Mufti, head of European affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chief of Protocol Jamal Khotat and Dr. Marwan Kamal, dean of agriculture at the University of Jordan.



Hussein Shamas of the Lebanese embassy with his family

dan of the MEED practical guide to Jordan, now available on the newsstands. His departure, if and when it comes, will leave a big gap in the ranks of Jordanian journalism.

The grapevine has it that we're about to lose one of Jordan's premier journalists, who has been called to even greater things. No deal has been finalised yet, but it looks as though Rami Khouri will be leaving by next year to become the Geneva correspondent of Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) magazine.

In the absence of any likely competition, it seems that Mr. Khouri can be awarded the distinction of being Jordan's most experienced active English-language newspaperman. The first editor of the daily Jordan Times, he left that post in 1978 to work as a freelance writer for prestigious magazines and newspapers including the Financial Times and Boston Globe. After another two years of service as editor of the Times, he became contributing editor and then left newspaper deskwork to become an author of books, including his recently published work on the Jordan Valley.

Mr. Khouri has more recently been researching his next book, a projected overview of archaeology in Jordan. He served as co-ordinating editor in Jordan.

It looks as if, unlike some other big dates in recent history, the August deadline for the opening of the Petra Hotel will be met without fail. Owned by the Jordan Hotels and Restaurants Corporation (Resico) and managed by Form Hotels, the Petra Hotel has been the scene of much intense activity recently — but at the same time, its staff have found occasions for celebrations.

According to well-informed sources, certain of the caves in the hills surrounding Petra have been found to be perfectly suitable for champagne parties and "mensa" dinners hosted by the people of nearby Wadi Musa — but Petra General Manager Bill Evers denies rumours that one cave has been chosen for the installation of a full-blown disco.

Mr. Evers, flush with his success in having a telex line installed at Petra, has retired to the scene to supervise final preparations for what promises to be a landmark in Jordanian tourism.

# A Delicious Mouthful

A short story for children  
By Hamdan Al-Haj

THERE ONCE lived a little boy named Ahmad. When he was nine years old, he begged his mother to let him sell newspapers like the boy next door. For a long time his mother refused, but at last she agreed.

Ahmad went excitedly to the nearest newsagent with one Dinar and purchased his first batch of newspapers.

That evening, he had made 20 piasters in profit and he hurried home feeling very pleased with his day's work.

When he arrived the family gathered round, eager to see how Ahmad had fared. He put his profit on the table.

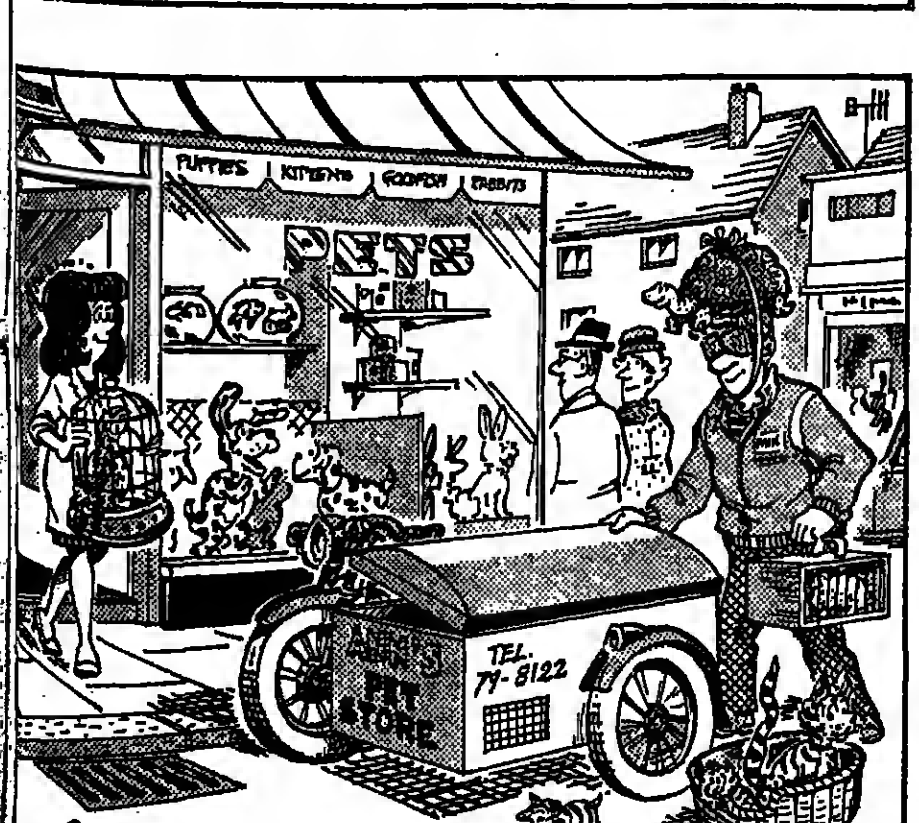
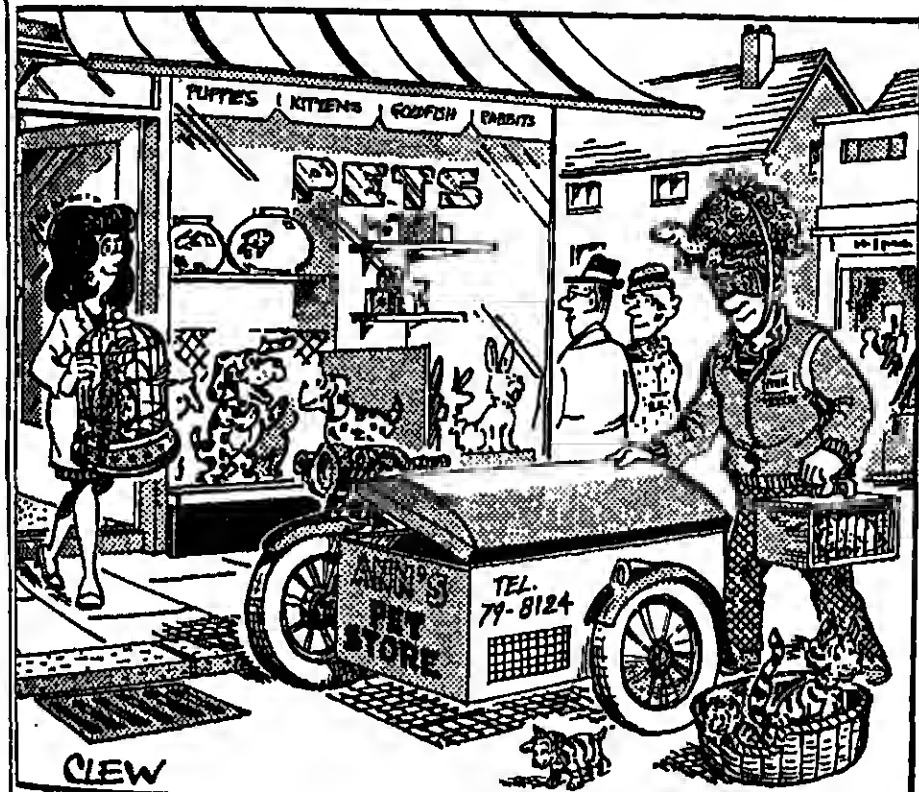
One of his sisters laughed loudly when she saw his takings. "You have made only 20 piasters for a whole day's work," she jeered.

Ahmad's pride was wounded and he was very upset at his sister's remark.

His mother said nothing but went quietly to the large oven and returned with a fresh, appetizing loaf. She set it on the table and, cutting it into thick slices said: "Ahmad, your 20 piasters has contributed to feeding all the family."

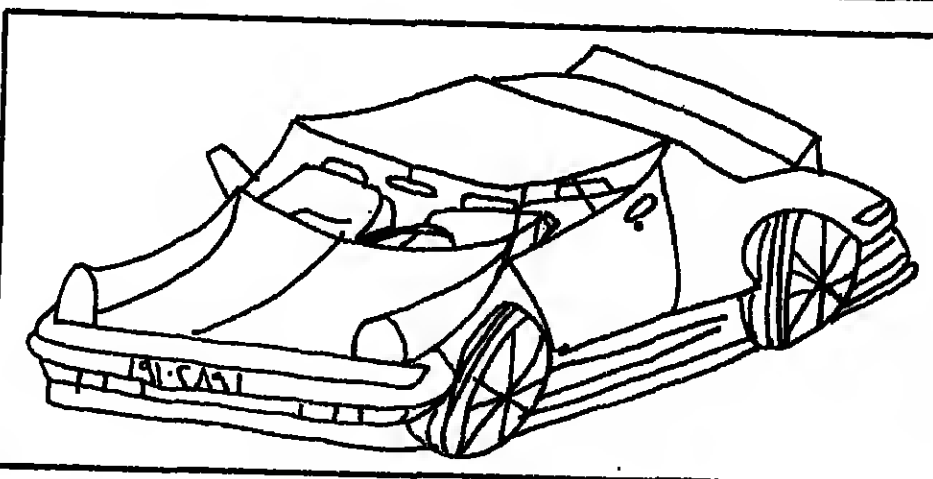
No-one spoke. But Ahmad regained his pride and he enjoyed that bread as he had never done before.

## Spot the Difference

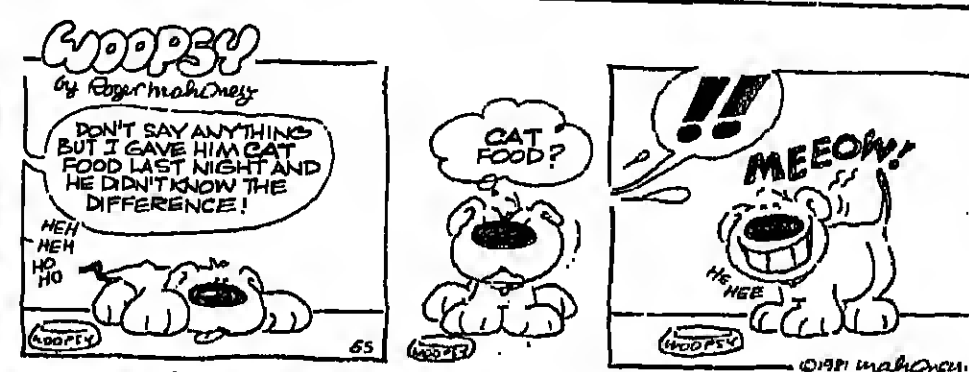


- ANSWERS TO SPOT THE DIFFERENCE
1. A stripe has been added to the dog's back.
  2. The cat's eyes are now closed.
  3. The man's shirt is now striped.
  4. The woman's hair is now blonde.
  5. The dog's collar is now red.
  6. The cat's tail is now bushy.
  7. The man's shoes are now black.
  8. The woman's dress is now blue.
  9. The dog's ears are now pointed.
  10. A TV set has been added to the background.

Send your pictures, stories, jokes and ideas to: Star Kids, Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman. Or talk to Tricia Weir on 664153 ext. 74. All children whose material is published will receive a brand new Jerusalem Star T-shirt, so remember to send your name, age, school, address and size (small, medium or large).



THIS penell sketch of a Porsche car is from ten-year-old Mohammad Ziad Ahnani who attends the Islamic College in Amman.



**JOKE SPOT**

Manager - "We want you to leave on medical grounds."  
Employee - "But I'm fully fit."  
Manager - "I know, but we're sick of you!"

Boy - "Do you notice any change in me?"  
Mother - "No, why?"  
Boy - "I've just swallowed a 50-11s piece!"

### Our Fascinating EARTH

BY PHILIP SEFT, PLO. & DAVID BAER, B.

## Travel by TURTLE

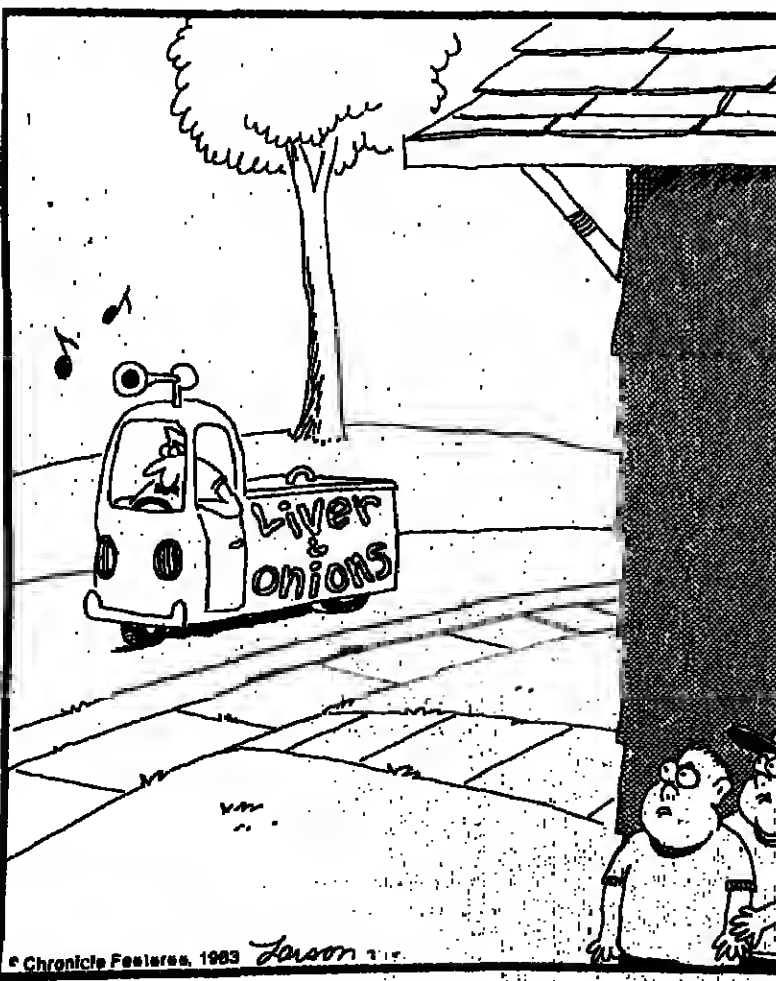
MARINE TURTLES CAN GROW QUITE LARGE (AROUND SEVEN FEET) AND CAN WEIGH ABOUT 200 POUNDS. IN 1975 A SALMON FELL OFF A SHIP NEAR NICARAGUA.

AFTER HOURS OF SWIMMING, THE NEARLY EXHAUSTED ANNER SAW A LARGE GREEN TURTLE GLIDING BY. HE GRABBED HOLD AND TOOK THE TURTLE FOR 2 HOURS BEFORE BEING RESCUED BY THE ASTONISHED CREW OF ANOTHER SHIP.

HOW MANY SEA CREATURES?	ANSWERS:
1. How many fish?	11
2. How many birds?	11
3. How many eyes?	2
4. How many legs?	3

## THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



## CALENDAR

### Palestinian folk festival

- Exhibition and celebration, at the 19th youth activities centre, on Thursday, 21 July at 5 p.m.
- Seminar on popular poetry, at the Pakistani Graduates Club (near the Shepherd Hotel in Jabal Amman). Poets Nayef Abu Obaid, Haxem Mubaidin, 'Ahd Shaker, Shihdeh Zagho, Mosa Aaru'l. Saturday, 23 July at 5 p.m.
- Lecture by Mr. Nimr Sarhan on the aims of the Palestine folklore society, at the Arab Women's Society (Jabal Amman, Rainbow area). Wednesday, 27 July at 5 p.m.
- Exhibition and celebration at the youth activities centre in Wihdat camp, Thursday 28 July at 5 p.m.

### Film

'Norma Rae' starring Sally Field: A story of union organizing in a southern textile mill. At the American Centre in Jabal Amman, Thursday 21 July and Monday 25 July, at 8 p.m. each night.

### Field trip

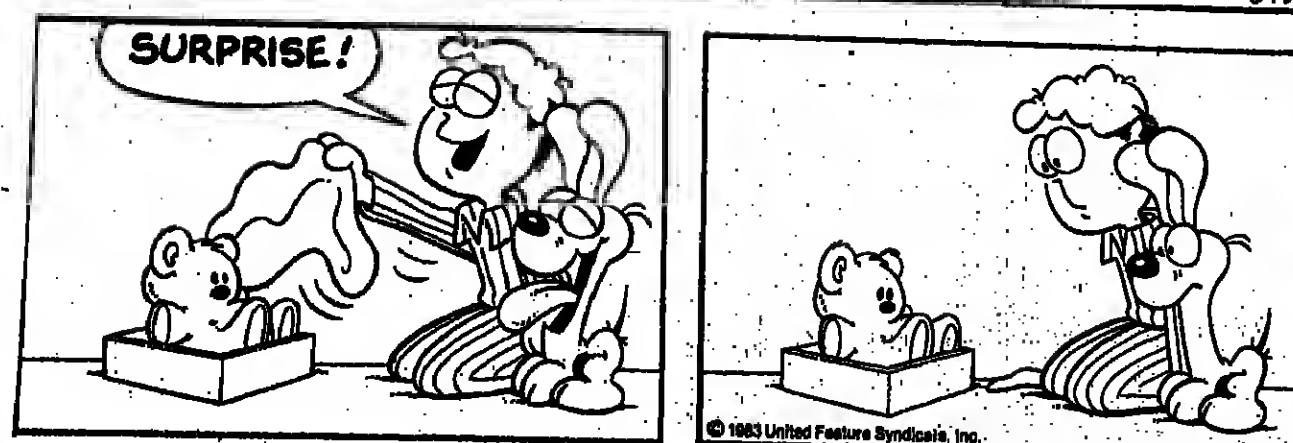
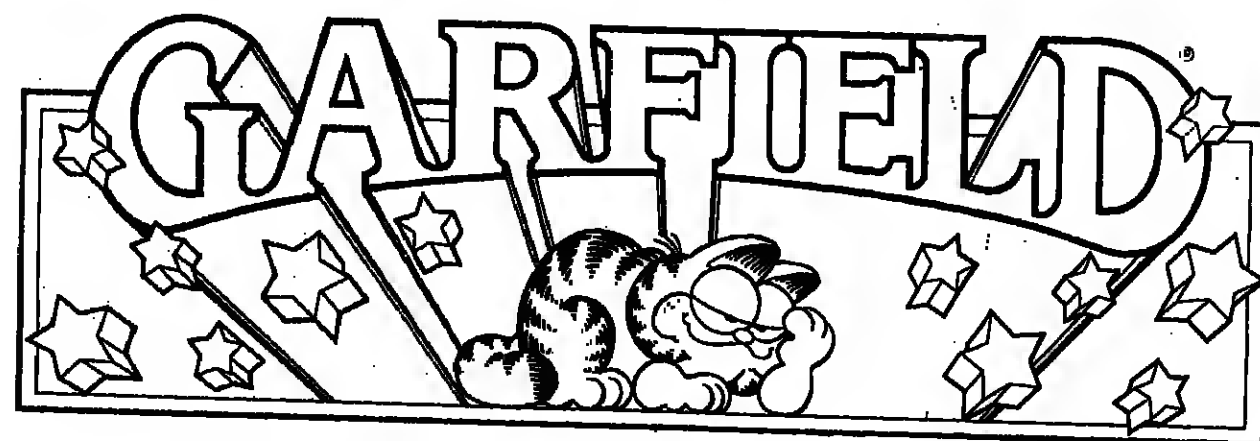
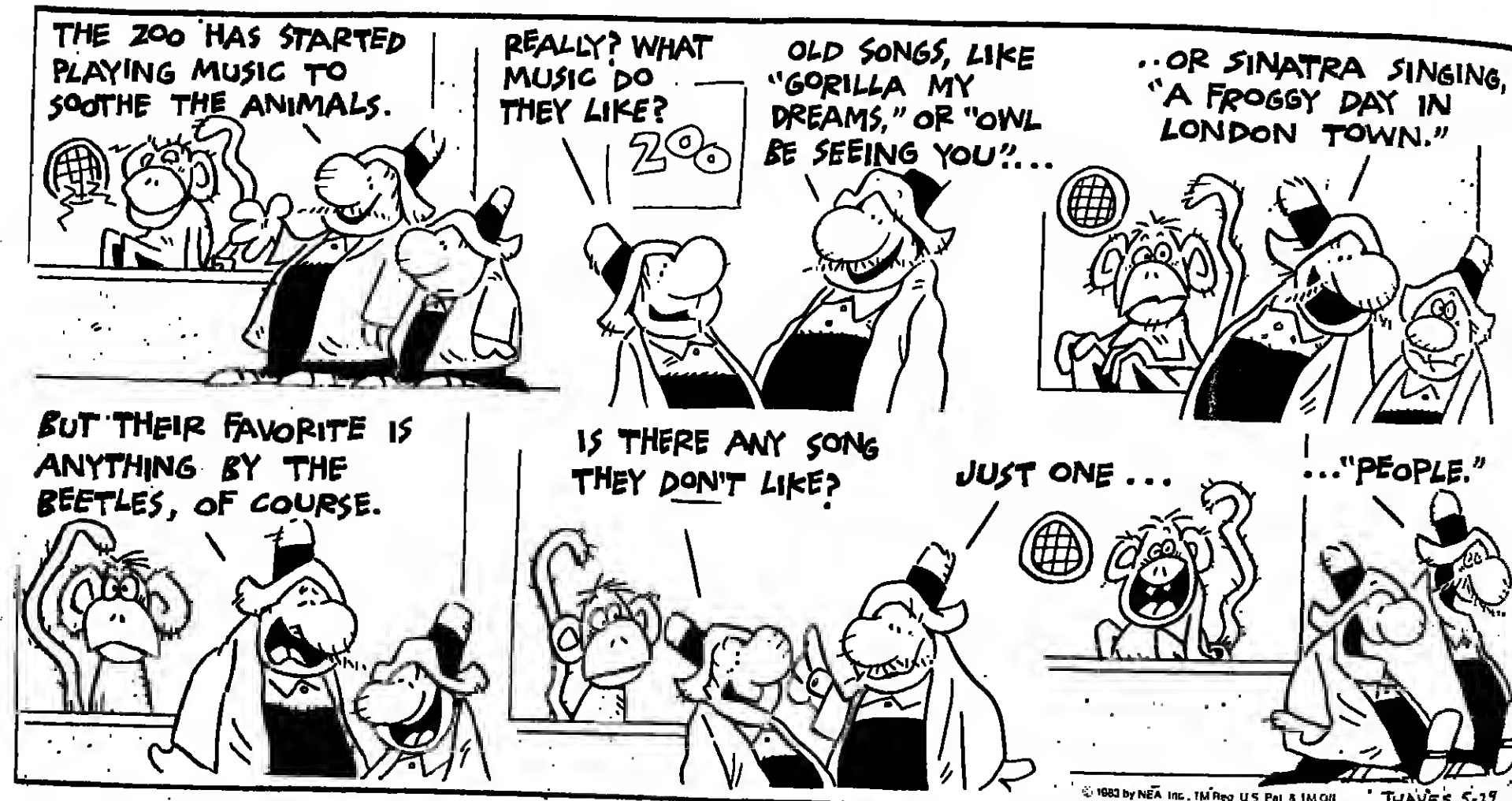
The Friends of Archaeology go to the Important Prepottery Neolithic site of 'Ain Ghazal, just outside Amman. Dr. Gary Rollefson will lead the half-day trip. Meet at the Antiquities Department Registration Centre at 8:30 a.m. Friday 22 July.

### Play

Noel Coward's 'Private Lives', at the British Council on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 21, 22, 23 and 24 July, at 8 p.m. each night. Tickets cost JD 2.

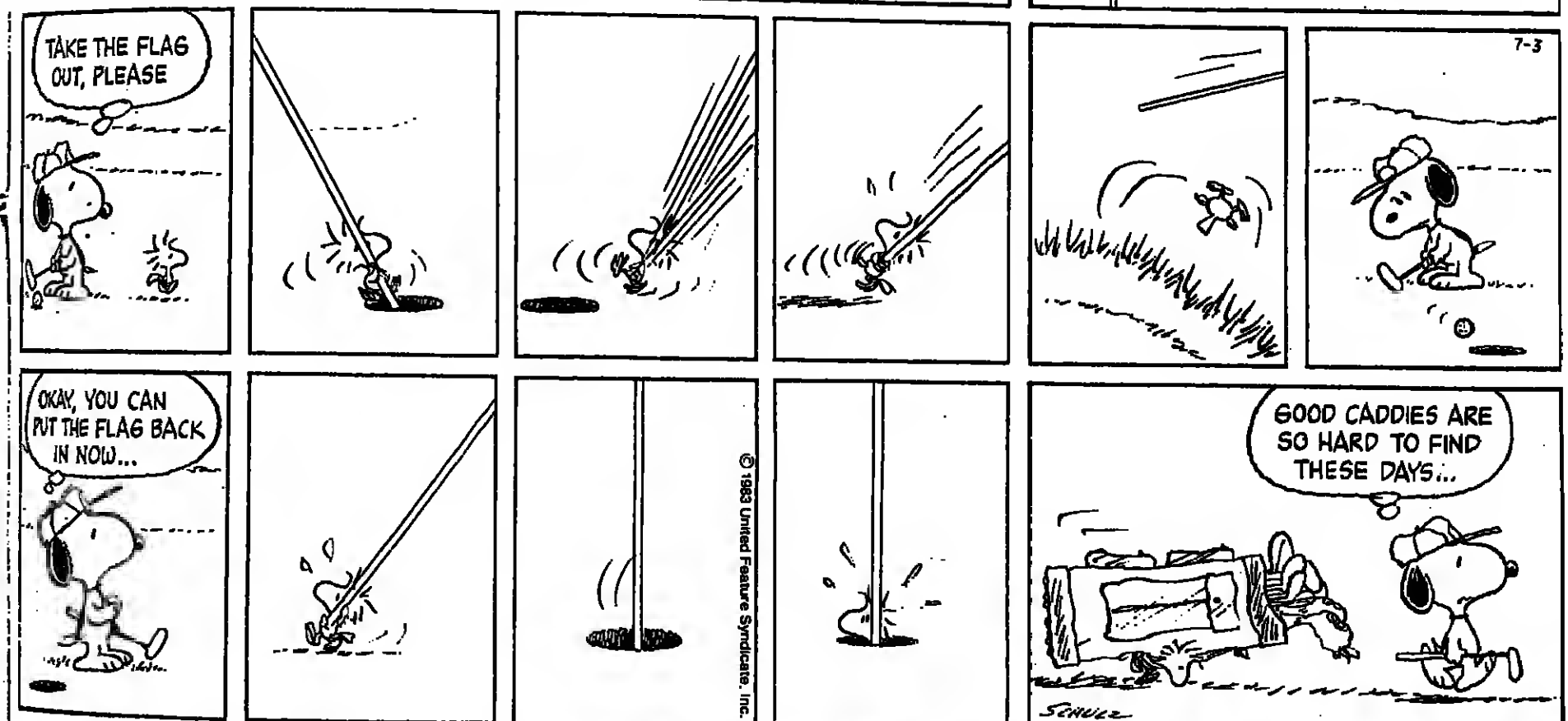


# FRANK<sup>AND</sup>ERNEST



## PEANUTS

featuring  
"Good ol' Charlie Brown"  
by SCHULZ



## Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS





## sport

### Boxing: Jordan meets Pakistan Argentine defends

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan national middleweight boxing champion, Ahmad Suror has urged the Jordan Amateur Boxing Association to wake up from what he described as its "slumber", and energetically prepare the boxers for a boxing tournament scheduled to be held between Jordan and Pakistan next September.

Speaking to The Star, Suror observed that the standard of boxing in Jordan has fallen considerably in the past two years due to lack of training.

He said the Boxing Association gets the boxers to train only when there is an impending assignment. Thus, the boys are most of the time ill-prepared, and consequently perform poorly.

The soft-spoken boxer, who is a trainer at the Police College and the Marka Boxing Club disclosed that he has undertaken to train his colleagues for the national assignment.

Ahmad Suror won gold at the Fifth Arab boxing tournament held in Syria in 1976. He



Ahmad Suror

has also fought and won several international bouts.

### boxing title

CHEJU, South Korea (API) — Argentina's Santos Laciar knocked out South Korean Shin Hee-Sup Sunday in the first round of a scheduled 15-round title bout to retain his World Boxing Association Flyweight title.

This was Laciar's fifth successful defence of the championship which he wrested from Mexico's Juan Herrera in May 1982.

Referee Zach Clayton stopped the bout at 1:51. Laciar scored three knockdowns in 1 minute 19 seconds.

The 24-year-old champion now has a record of 55 wins, including 29 knockouts, and six losses with 10 draws in his professional career since 1976. For the Korean it was the second loss against 26 wins with one draw.

### Jordan hosts squash tournament

AMMAN (Star) — Squash teams from Bahrain, Kuwait and Pakistan are participating in the squash tournament which began on Wednesday at the Al-Husseini Sports City. The tournament is organised by the Jordan Squash Association.

Among the players are Qaim az-Zaman of Pakistan who is ranked number two in the world, and Omar Hayat the world's junior champion. The Egyptian squash champion, Jamal 'Awad who is ranked number three in the world will compete on non-scoring basis in the tournament.

According to a release from the Jordan Squash Association, five of the Pakistani players will stay on after the tournament to train the Jordanian team.

### Al-Wihdat wins Federation Cup

AMMAN (Star) — Al-Wihdat soccer club beat Ramtha club 2-1 in the Jordan Football Federation Cup match last week. For Wihdat, it was a sweet victory to partly lift its funk after losing 1-1 to Ramtha a fortnight ago in a match for the Jordan Cup.

Both teams put up a good performance to the delight of the thousands of spectators. Wihdat opened the scores 15 minutes in the first half. Ramtha equalised in the 29th minute. The two teams held on to this score till the end of the half.

Wihdat took the lead again in the 65th minute. Ramtha's chance of levelling the scores was lost in the dying minutes of the game when Khalid Zu'bi missed a penalty.

### Fun And Fitness

By James M. Menasing  
US Sports Academy  
Benefits of running

THERE ARE many physiological benefits to running which can make an individual's life fuller and more enjoyable. Running at least three times per week, at an intensity level of between 60-75 per cent of the maximum heart rate (220 minus age) and for at least 20 minutes each run, results in certain cardiovascular and body composition benefits.

Among the most prominent cardiovascular benefits are a reduction in the systolic (top number) blood pressure and either a reduction or an unchanged diastolic (bottom number) blood pressure. The resting heart rate will reduce and the overall economy of the heart at rest and during work will improve. The depth of the respirations will increase and the resting rate will decrease due to this training.

A moderate running programme increases oxygen uptake. A peak oxygen uptake usually occurs after 12-18 months of training with an increase of approximately 15-25 per cent. This makes the entire system more efficient.

Another physiological benefit of running is the lowered lactic acid level buildup which has been cited as a possible cause of fatigue during intensive exercise.

Another major benefit occurs in a person's total work output. Some people feel they are physically fit when they are able to proceed through a normal workday without fatigue. A consistent running programme will enable you to obtain these physiological benefits.

A person's body composition also changes due to running. A person who constantly runs burns more calories, and the associated weight loss for most runners is a tremendous benefit. Some people continue a running schedule just to maintain their present weight. Running can reduce the percentage of body fat, thus making the everyday tasks much easier to accomplish as well as making a game of racquetball or tennis more enjoyable.

These are some of the major physiological benefits which await anyone who starts running and maintains a continuous schedule. There are many other benefits to a running programme some of which are psychological.

Do you have any questions about fitness? If so write to the US Sports Academy Box 8610, Mobile, AL 36608, Alabama.

### Sports equipment fair in Munich

AMMAN (Star) — The 19th International Sports Equipment Fair (ISPO 83) opens in Munich, West Germany from 8-11 September.

According to a release from the organisers, over 1,500 exhibitors from some 35 countries will participate in the fair.

The most important stand at the fair will be the sports shoes sector. The release said about 107 exhibitors from 15 countries will display these items ranging from mountaineering boots to trekking shoes.



Suddenly, only a mile into the race, Ernie gets a nose cramp.



His Royal Highness Prince Ra'd shakes hands with one of the members of the team

### Disabled team off to England

AMMAN (Petra) — A sports tournament for the disabled began in Stoke Mandville, England on Wednesday. The Jordanian team for the tournament left Amman on Tuesday.

The Chairman of the Jordanian Union for Athletic Activities of the Disabled, His Royal Highness Prince Ra'd bin Zaid saw the team off. He wished the team every success and emphasized the Union's de-

termination to provide the handicapped with the appropriate training opportunities in co-operation with the government departments and private institutions.

This is the second time Jordan is taking part in the competition. Thirty-six nations including six from the Arab world are competing in the tournament which will last 13 days.

### Palestine Cup competition in Morocco

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan National Junior football team left Amman Wednesday for Morocco to participate in the Palestine Cup football competition which opens on Monday. The junior football team was formed last year with the aim of selecting players for the competition.

According to the trainer Othman Quraini, the Jordanian team will feature star players like Adnan al-Turk, Imad Sadiq, Taha Deeb and Abdul-Karam Sharfian. Jordan is expected to meet Qatar in the first game of the competition on Monday.

### Doctor abandons swimming

DOVER (AP) — Dr. Roy Morse, 66-year-old researcher from North Carolina, gave up an attempt to swim the English Channel from Dover to France Sunday after 3 hours, 10 minutes because he found the water too cold.

He had covered about seven miles when he was taken from the water.

about one mile south of the South Goodwin Light.

Conditions were good when Morse started out about 0430 GMT with the water temperature about 16 C. But the wind turned and became fresh, and as he got away from the shore, the water temperature dropped and his hands became numb. Morse left for home almost immediately, promising to go back for a second attempt.

## Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 21 July, 1983

### CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

You may not receive all the co-operation you would like from a loved one during this coming week, but by being patient and understanding, you could bring them around to your way of thinking. This could prove to be an excellent time for asking favours, for your luck would appear to be well in, and you should finish your week well satisfied. At work, there could be talk of changes taking place, and these should be to your advantage.

### AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

A chance could arise to bring your inventive mind into action some time during this coming week, so take full advantage of this opportunity and the results could be very beneficial to you. This should be a particularly good financial period for you, brought about by a decisive turn in your favour where a scheme of yours is concerned. You should be feeling in top form this week and very inspired to do things.

### PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

You would be wise to delay any new investments which you may have in mind just for the moment, for this does not seem to be a very good time for speculation. You may be finding it rather difficult to discipline yourself to normal routine during this week, due to some very excitingly spent evenings with a rather special member of the opposite sex. This should be a week of variety with lots of unusual happenings.

### ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

You may find that your pride is a little hurt by the thoughtless remark of a loved one some time during this week, but try not to get upset over this, for they do not really mean it. You should be able to settle your mind quite easily now, on a practical idea which could give you much more success with your plans. In the romantic field, things appear to be improving all the time.

### TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

This should be a very profitable week for you with regard to getting affairs settled, but later in the week, you would be very well advised to watch your expenditure. In your personal life, you may be feeling just a little emotionally strung up, but this should not be a good time for having things out, so try to play down this feeling as much as possible. Healthwise, you should be feeling very energetic.

### GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

The indications are that you should have every reason for being optimistic during this coming week, for there seems to be excellent chances of gain for you, and where social activities are concerned, you will be very popular. In your working life, you may find it necessary to give way just a little to an associate, and not be quite so dogmatic in your ideas, for affairs then should be far happier.

### Thursday 21 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Even though there are one or two minor irritations indicated during the coming twelve months, by the time you reach your next birthday, you should find that this year has been one of the best for some time past. For the next three months, however, I feel that you would do well to sit on the fence regarding any major decisions. It is better to let the changes come to you, rather than go to them, and this way, you will find that you will have no regrets.

A most unexpected opportunity could come your way from someone quite influential during the winter, and this could in turn be of great assistance to you in fulfilling a very great ambition of yours that has been long-standing.

### Friday 22 July

Birthday Greetings to You. You should with little doubt, find yourself much in demand and very popular, and the single ones amongst you have strong signs of marriage ahead of you.

Family affairs could become rather pressing around the October to November period, but this should be of a short-lived nature, and after which your home and personal life should run on a very smooth basis.

During the next two or three months, you could find yourself having to put in quite a lot of extra work in connection with your career or business, and even though you may think this is passed unnoticed and unappreciated, you should find that due to the fact that some influential person has been watching your efforts this will give you the chance of promotion.

### Saturday 23 July

Birthday Greetings to You. This is a year in which you must stop worrying over the smallest of matters, for all the indications are that you have too much responsibility to be placed on your shoulders, and that you should be great improvement in your health.

Otherwise, you would do well to take the advice of someone in a superior position, for very excellent developments could come around in the near future.

More friends should come into your life during this coming year, and you should find you very happy. For the eligible ones amongst you, this should be a most important time in your life, especially during the December to January period.

### Birthday

### Information

### Charts

### Monday 25 July

Birthday Greetings to You. For the eligible ones, there are signs of a new romance followed by marriage around the April period. Whilst the older folk should have an extremely gay social life ahead this year.

Your health may need watching slightly during October, but just as long as you do nothing to overexert yourself or overtax your nerves, you should be feeling 100 per cent fit during the whole of the year.

A close associate could try to persuade you to start in with them on a new venture, but I feel the indications are that you would not be wise to do this, as from your point of view, this could upset your career, and there is strong indication that the rewards for the hard work you have been putting in should be coming your way.

### Sunday 24 July

Birthday Greetings to You. You should find your social life will live up to your expectations, and the single ones amongst you have strong signs of marriage ahead of you.

Your coming twelve months should be a year of great emotional events and for those of you who are eligible, the signs of matrimony during the last four months are very strong indeed.

Health, which may not have been 100 per cent in the last few months now shows every indication of improvement, and you will feel stronger than you have for some time past.

Cash matters show an improvement on the past year, but don't lend money to casual friends, and do be careful of too much extravagant free spending.

### Tuesday 26 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Although you may have been just a little concerned of late about your health, all the indications are that you will be feeling 100 per cent fit throughout the coming twelve months. You should be careful not to overexert yourself, and get as much rest as possible.

Family life will be very strong for you this year, and you may be more than surprised when you see the reactions of one or two of the older members of your family when you are called in to settle a dispute.

You may find yourself being faced with a rather difficult decision with someone you are fond of regarding a chance to travel. In this respect, think carefully before making a decision.

### Wednesday 27 July

Birthday Greetings to You. You could find that you could have a little unnecessary anxiety throughout the coming twelve months, owing to the health of someone near to you not being quite as good as it might be. There is really no need to worry, for once they have reached the November period, they will be quite fit and well again.

Where social life is concerned, all appears to be very well starred. You may find yourself doing quite a lot of entertaining, very particularly during the October to January period.

Careerwise, someone closely connected with you should be very pleased with your progress and because of this, they could offer you an opportunity for travel in connection with your work. For this, you would be well advised to accept, because it could bring some unexpected openings of great benefit to you for the future.







## Jerash promises best-ever art and cultural festival

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The second Jerash Festival will be one of the largest multifaceted cultural and artistic festivals in the Arab world. Distinct from other such Arab festivals it offers several activities at the same time in various theatres and arenas, and it is not specialized but directed towards the broad base of the population.

"The value of the Jerash Festival lies in the fact that it has added an important cultural and artistic dimension to Jordanian and Arab society," said its director general, Dr. Mazen Aramouti. (Chairman of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication at Yarmouk University).

Dr. Aramouti is convinced that this festival, on which he and his staff have worked so hard, will provide possibilities for the enrichment of cultural life in Jordan, as well as create a bridge of human and cultural contact and interaction between Jordan, its Arab neighbours and other countries of the world. It is also a great opportunity for visitors to Jordan to form a clear picture of Jordanian folklore and cultural heritage.

The festival will cater to all tastes and age groups, offering art exhibitions and crafts bazaars where people can see craftsmen weaving cloth or rugs.

One hundred publishers from Jordan and the Arab world will exhibit poetry, literature and children's books. Poets from the Arab world will participate, dance groups from the United States, acrobats from China, bluegrass music, classical, rock, puppet shows, drama, Jordanian national costume shows, films on classical Arab themes, and many other things will be crowded into nine days from 12-20 August, starting at 4 p.m. and ending at midnight.

"The historical city of Jerash bustle with life again, just as it did in ancient times. Activities will be held in the Zeus vaults, the colonnaded streets, the Forum, the south theatre, the Artemis Steps, the Cathedral and other areas," said Dr. Aramouti. "Since our goal is cultural understanding, we have tried to offer a balanced representation of participants," he continued.

Countries represented are Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, North Yemen, Kuwait, Lebanon, the United States, Britain, France, Austria, Italy, China, India and Bangladesh.

The idea behind all this activity came from Her Majesty Queen Noor at a Yarmouk University graduation ceremony in 1980. It was welcomed by many, and His Majesty King Hussein approved the formation of a higher national committee chaired by the Queen, to set policy and guidelines, and to supervise the work of the executive committee and the task-oriented sub-committees, with a membership totalling 150.

The first festival was held in 1981 and it was for three days only. Last year, work on the festival

was stopped due to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. But this year a decision was taken to hold the festival and to continue it on an annual basis.

"We had to build an infrastructure, which included the installation of cables and electrical wiring, water pipes, theatre lighting, sound equipment, communication systems, restaurants and service facilities," said Dr. Aramouti.

All this required funds. The Yarmouk University donated JD 10,000, while the Festival Committee took out a bank loan of JD 150,000. They hope to cover this from the revenue of the festival.

There will be a JD 1 entrance fee to the festival grounds, and most activities will be free of charge. The only ticketed activities are those that will be held at the South Theatre, the Artemis Steps and the Fairuz performance, which will cost JD 10 per ticket.

Tickets will be on sale from 25 July at the Royal Cultural Centre and other places to be announced, and at the Jerash entrance gate.

Miss Lina Nuseibeh, assistant to the director general, said that an agreement has been made with local bus companies to provide shuttle services to and from Jerash at very reasonable rates. This will prevent traffic problems. Parking lots will be available outside Jerash for private cars.

She added that local caterers will provide all kinds of food and drink from 30 kiosks at any hour of the festival.

Technically, the festival is very well prepared. The Committee has bought its own lighting equipment, in addition to the private special equipment that the troupes will require. This will be operated by the technical staff of the Royal Cultural Centre. Sound equipment and technicians will be provided by Jordan Radio.

Apart from being accessible and beautiful, Jerash is a well-known tourist site, and an important, modern Jordanian city. It was one of the "Decapolis", the ten Greco-Roman cities on the caravan routes to Damascus and the south. Jerash left a marked intellectual, cultural and commercial legacy, since it combined Greek, Roman, Arab and other cultural and social aspects. Its heyday was between the second century BC and the end of the third century BC.

Part of Jordan's heritage, Jerash is the best preserved town of its kind anywhere. Its colonnaded streets, theatres, fora and agora are natural spots for performing plays, and its little shops along the street are ideal for displaying handicrafts, art work and books.

In 1981 over 100,000 people attended the festival. This year, 250,000 people are expected. The colossal efforts put in by the Committee and volunteer workers added to the charm of the town itself surely prove worthwhile.



Brussels — Turkish envoy's coffin-pallbearers, led by victim's sweeping brother Ahmet Aksoy, carry the coffin bearing the body of slain Turkish diplomat Dursun Aksoy to a memorial service Brussels airport. Aksoy was murdered last Thursday. (AP wirephoto)

## Prince Hassan spearheads a commission on global humanitarian issues

By Carrie Nelle Thompson  
Star Geneva Correspondent

GENEVA — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is perhaps as well-known internationally as he is in Jordan for his humanitarian endeavours, with special emphasis on his leadership in environmental matters and social and economic development. His latest role in promoting the welfare of humankind was announced last week at a press conference at the European UN headquarters in Geneva.

Prince Hassan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan are spearheading a select group of eminent individuals from throughout the world in establishing the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues. The commission is seeking "a more adequate international framework to uphold human dignity and rise to the challenge of colossal humanitarian problems occurring in all continents". It is to "enhance public awareness and to promote an international climate favouring progress in the humanitarian field". These endeavours will include disaster relief, protection of "persons in special situations" and the observance of humanitarian norms in times of armed conflict.

In a press conference following the initial meeting of the commission, Prince Hassan asserted that it was not the intention of the commission to "re-invent the wheel" nor was it "an exercise to get major institutions to give more funding to come from governments and private sources nor an attempt to justify one's self and give self-

importance". Rather, he explained, there would be much emphasis on environment and on individuals to help themselves.

Prince Hassan gave several examples of people who had been informed previously: The UN Corps as introduced by the US had served good purpose to this way but it had been implemented by one nation, not as a world supply phenomenon. Secondly, a country like Sweden had been able to initiate significant projects in Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen and Afghanistan. Additionally, one small firm in Jordan had been able to study with significant results engine problems in several developing countries, and present the results to the commission so that they may be able, with minimal assistance, to themselves.

The Prince and Sadruddin Aga Khan, chairs of the commission, told the press that the commission will in no way interfere with humanitarian bodies already established in the framework of the UN. It will remain a body of influential humanitarian- and well-meaning men and women who will use a select criterion (to be named later) to "weed out select" topics to be studied. The secretariat will work with world jurists who "understand the laws".

The budget of the commission is yet to be determined, but presently there is "about" million, 60 per cent of which is earmarked for expertise and research. It will in no way compete with any budget within the UN organization.

## US spells out policy on selling modern jets to the Gulf

By Abdulsalam Massaruch  
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration announced on Monday, 18 July, a new policy which bars the sale of advanced jets to most of the Arabian Gulf states.

At the same time Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al-Khalifa, emir of Bahrain, was landing at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland State. Department spokesman Alan Romberg was reading the policy guideline, in answer to a question from this reporter about news accounts published in Washington recently.

In these guidelines the State Department said: "The US, as it has done in the past, will continue to urge the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) states to consider seriously the purchase of F-16/79 and F-20 (FX) aircraft. We believe that these highly capable aircraft meet the near-term requirements of these states for modern air defence fighters."

"These aircraft would also allow GCC states to provide for their own defensive needs while lessening their dependence on external support for operation and maintenance. We have informed the GCC states that, with the exception of Saudi Arabia and Oman, we are prepared to sell advanced aircraft after they have first procured and intergraded FX aircraft into their inventories, as we discuss aircraft fighter needs with Gulf friends, we will ensure that FX

aircraft are included in all official data presentations and flight demonstrations."

The advanced aircraft which will be covered by these guidelines are: F-15, F-16A, F-16/79, F-18, F-20, and fighter bombers A-7, AV-8, and A-10.

The Arab Gulf states which will be affected by the new policy are: Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar. Later on the same day a senior State Department official, speaking on condition that his name not be used, answered questions from this reporter about the same subject and claimed that the United States in rationalizing this policy "does not want to contribute to inflame an arms race in the region." The State Department official dismissed the charge made by this reporter that the restrictions on selling advanced jets to these Gulf States corresponds with the classified and censored data which appeared 24 June in the government accounting office controversial report about US aid to Israel.

The GAO report established that Israel has been pressuring the United States government not to sell any arms or jets to the Arab world because of the concern the Israelis have from such sale which might tip-off the scale of qualitative and quantitative superiority of the Israelis in the area. Although the CIA in its analysis which was made secret by the State Department, stated that such a

shift in military balance and superiority will not happen soon, the Zionist friends of Israel in the US are doing all they can to scuttle any effort to arm any Arab country.

The controversy over selling the AWACS to Saudi Arabia and the F-15, and the brewing controversy over the sale of Hawk missile mobile batteries and F-16 jets to Jordan, are examples of how deeply the concern over Israeli strength and superiority is entrenched in the US government including the White House.

There are reports in Washington that National Security Advisor William Clark had informed the State Department that the decision not to sell these Gulf States advanced jets has the approval of the president, and that the decision was presented by the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the State Department, which is loaded with Zionists and Israeli Mossad agents.

It is ironic that the United States looks with anger and disbelief when an Arab country after failing to buy weapons and advanced US technology turns to Europe or the Soviet Union for the purpose of buying such weapons. But what one can see in the new restrictive policy of the State Department, is that the United States for reasons of also keeping the Arab world at arms length of the Israeli most sophisticated military and assault

capability, will issue restrictions against these advanced jets and technology.

It is believed here that the Israelis want to the arsenal, the markets and the American know-how between themselves and Washington only. The current manoeuvres of getting the US to finance the production of the Israeli new jet, is another example of how much the US and Israel are intertwined in their military posture and objectives.

Although Jordan has not submitted yet a formal request for buying the Hawk missile mobile batteries and the F-16, there are already more than 53 senators, out of 100, who have signed letters of objections to such sale of advanced US technology... unless Jordan join the peace process Camp David and recognize Israel.

These senators and congressmen who stand and endorsed such a one-sided stand in dealing with the Arabs have never asked Israel to negotiate or recognize the Palestinians in order to a more liberal treatment and accommodations to the US. To many observers this new restrictive sale of advanced jets to four Gulf states is the current continuing campaign of AIPAC, American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, the most vocal and strong lobbyist for Israel in the US, will surely undermine and possibly derail ever left in US foreign policy toward the world.



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Dr. Arnouti is convinced that this festival, on which he and his staff have worked so hard, will provide possibilities for the enrichment of cultural life in Jordan, as well as create a bridge of human and cultural contact and interaction between Jordan, its Arab neighbors and other countries of the world. It is a great opportunity for visitors to get a clear picture of Jordanian heritage.

The festival is open to all tastes and ages. There are exhibitions and crafts bazaars where people can see women weaving cloth or men weaving baskets.

One hundred artists from Jordan and the Arab world will participate. In the future and children's performances, the Arab world will participate. There will be classical, rock, puppet shows, and many other activities. The festival will run from 12 to 20 July, ending at midnight.

"The historical and cultural life again, just as it did in the past," he said. The festival is a well-known tourist site, and an important, the Cathedral and other sites. "Since our goal is to offer a better life to the people," he continued.

Countries represented include Egypt, North Yemen, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, India and Bangladesh.

The idea behind all this activity is to show the world that Jordan is a well-known tourist site, and an important, the Cathedral and other sites. "Since our goal is to offer a better life to the people," he continued.

The first festival was held in 1981 and lasted for three days only. Last year, work on the

was stopped due to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. But this year a decision was taken to hold the festival and to continue it on an annual basis.

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At the same time Sheikh Jassim bin Salman Al-Khalifa, emir of Bahrain, was landing at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg was reading the policy guideline, in answer to a question from this reporter about news accounts published in Washington recently.

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"These aircraft would also allow GCC states to provide for their own defensive needs while lessening their dependence on external support for operation and maintenance. We have informed the GCC states that, with the exception of Saudi Arabia and Oman, we are prepared to sell advanced aircraft after they have first procured and integrated FX aircraft into their inventories...as we discuss aircraft fighter needs with our Gulf friends, we will ensure that FX

will be sold on all official data presentations."

The policy which will be covered by the new guidelines includes F-15, F-16A, F-16/79, F-18, F-19, F-20, F-21, F-22, F-23, F-24, F-25, F-26, F-27, F-28, F-29, F-30, F-31, F-32, F-33, F-34, F-35, F-36, F-37, F-38, F-39, F-40, F-41, F-42, F-43, F-44, F-45, F-46, F-47, F-48, F-49, F-50, F-51, F-52, F-53, F-54, F-55, F-56, F-57, F-58, F-59, F-60, F-61, F-62, F-63, F-64, F-65, F-66, F-67, F-68, F-69, F-70, F-71, F-72, F-73, F-74, F-75, F-76, F-77, F-78, F-79, F-80, F-81, F-82, F-83, F-84, F-85, F-86, F-87, F-88, F-89, F-90, F-91, F-92, F-93, F-94, F-95, F-96, F-97, F-98, F-99, F-100, F-101, F-102, F-103, F-104, F-105, F-106, F-107, F-108, F-109, F-110, F-111, F-112, F-113, F-114, F-115, F-116, F-117, F-118, F-119, F-120, F-121, F-122, F-123, F-124, F-125, F-126, F-127, F-128, F-129, F-130, F-131, F-132, F-133, F-134, F-135, F-136, F-137, F-138, F-139, F-140, F-141, F-142, F-143, F-144, F-145, F-146, F-147, F-148, F-149, F-150, F-151, F-152, F-153, F-154, F-155, F-156, F-157, F-158, F-159, 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shift in military balance and superiority will not happen soon, the Zionist friends of Israel in the US are doing all they can to scuttle any effort to arm any Arab country.

The controversy over selling the AWACS to Saudi Arabia and the F-15, and the brewing controversy over the sale of Hawk missile mobile batteries and F-16 jets to Jordan, are examples of how deeply the concern over Israeli strength and superiority is entrenched in the US government including the White House.

There are reports in Washington that National Security Advisor William Clark had informed the State Department that the decision not to sell these Gulf States advanced jets has the approval of the president, and that the decision was presented by the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the State Department, which is loaded with Zionist and Israeli Mossad agents.

It is ironic that the United States looks with anger and disbelief when an Arab country after failing to buy weapons and advanced US technology turns to Europe or the Soviet Union for the purpose of buying such weapons. But what one can see in the new restrictive policy of the State Department, is that the United States for reasons of also keeping the Arab world at arms length of the Israeli most sophisticated military and assault

capability, will issue restrictions against advanced jets and technology.

It is believed here that the Israelis want the arsenals, the markets and the know-how between themselves and Washington only. The current manoeuvres of getting the production of the Israeli new jets is another example of how much the US and Israel are intertwined in their military posture.

Although Jordan has not submitted a formal request for buying the Hawk missile batteries and the F-16, there are already 53 senators, out of 100, who have signed objections to such sale of advanced US technology... unless Jordan join the peace process at Camp David and recognize Israel.

These senators and congressmen who have endorsed such a one-sided stand on the issue with the Arabs have never asked Israel to recognize the Palestinians in order to get more liberal treatment and accommodation from the US. To many observers this new restriction on the sale of advanced jets to four Gulf states is the current continuing campaign of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, the most vocal and strong lobbyist for Israel in the US. It will surely undermine and possibly derail ever felt in US foreign policy towards the world.